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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXII, No. 41.

Section 1

August 27, 1941.

## EDUCATION IS FIRST NEED FOR HEALTH FOOD PROMOTION

The New York Times (Aug. 27) says: Walter R. Eddy, Prof. Emeritus of Physiological Chemistry at Columbia U., told members of the National Health Foods Association, in convention in New York: A greater understanding on the part of the public about the value of vitamins and of health foods generally is necessary before consumer response to such products attains the volume it should. The man on the street is inclined to say that "vitamins are a racket, something that will blow over." I have been studying the fate of "enriched bread" in the consumer market since its inception, and to date it is not moving as fast as was expected. Bread sellers say it is because the prospective consumers don't know what it's all about. Until they do, neither enriched bread nor any other vitamin-fortified or special dietary product is going to enjoy repeat sales. The task before those promoting health foods is to place the story of vitamins and what they mean to health before the layman in language they can understand.

## TEXAS MAY NOT IMPORT MEXICAN COTTON PICKERS

The New York Herald Tribune (Aug. 27) says: Importation of cotton pickers from Mexico to meet existing and prospective shortage of agricultural laborers in Texas will not be permitted by the Board of Appeals of U.S. Immigration Service, unless and until it has been definitely determined that Texas State Employment Service, cannot obtain necessary supply of pickers from ranks of WPA, it was announced by B. B. Ragsdale, president of Dirt Farmers Congress. In view of this situation, the committee from Dirt Farmers Congress concluded that its first task in dealing with labor shortage is to appeal to every cotton farmer in Texas to register with the Texas State Employment Service number of employees needed and when needed. More than 30,000 additional cotton pickers are needed in south Texas, it was stated.

## TALK OF CEILINGS ON CANNED FOODS

An Associated Press report to Baltimore Sun (Aug. 27) says: Talk of Federal price ceilings on some foodstuffs, particularly canned goods, occupied wholesale food markets today.

Food For Army  
At Camp Polk

A United Press report to the New York Journal of Commerce (Aug. 27) says: Camp Polk, with three food warehouses for 17,000 men, is building a bakery, a cold storage plant to hold enough perishables for 10 days and an ice plant with a capacity for 20 tons daily.

Create New FSA  
Region of Puerto  
Rico, Virgin Is.

Creation of a new Farm Security Administration region consisting of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, and appointment of Ralph R. Will as its director, was announced yesterday by F.S.A. Administrator C. B. Baldwin. In the past the Puerto Rican program has been administered from Washington, and Virgin Islands' program from Montgomery, Ala. These changes and designation of a full-time executive director are results of recently intensified need for expansion of rural rehabilitation facilities in both Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

See No Attempt  
To Over-Ride  
Freezing Veto

An AP report in the New York Times (Aug. 27) says: House members predicted today that no attempt would be made to override President Roosevelt's sharply worded veto of legislation to freeze government loan stocks of wheat and cotton and to relax penalties for producing above-quota wheat. The parity price for cotton is 16.49 cents a pound and for wheat \$1.17 a bushel. Both commodities are selling slightly below parity. Aides of Secretary Wickard said that as long as this was the case, no government cotton or wheat would be released. They declared, on the other hand, that the government wanted to be in a position to dispose of these commodities should speculative activity cause prices to advance considerably beyond parity level.

Cotton Prices Rise  
On Reports of Boll  
Weevil Damage

The New York Times (Aug. 27) says: Reflecting reports of intensified weevil activity throughout the cotton belt and intimations from Washington that the government did not intend to release loan holdings immediately, the cotton market yesterday made its best recovery since late in July. On New York Cotton Exchange prices advanced steadily throughout the session and closed at net gains of 36 to 42 points, or \$1.80 to \$2.10 a bale.

Department To  
Purchase Apples

The Agriculture Department announced today it would purchase apples under a program designed to offset the price-depressing effect of loss of export markets. Purchases will be made from growers, associations of growers and their agent at prices subjected to change from time to time in accordance with market conditions. Officials said apples would be available for distribution under domestic relief programs, Red Cross, and transfer to other countries under terms of the Lend-Lease program.

New Source Of  
Wax Found In  
Sugarcane

Out of the sugarcane "mud" that results during the process of milling cane, USDA chemists see possibility of recovering annually some 6 or 7 million pounds of wax useful in industry and to the householder. Coming at a time when additional domestic sources of such material are especially desirable, due to import difficulties, this discovery is considered valuable to defense. The wax occurs as a thin coating on the surface of the cane stalks, so thin, that a ton of cane yields less than two pounds of wax, and recovery would not be economically feasible if it were not concentrated incidentally in manufacture of sugar. As the juice is crushed from the cane most of the wax is washed off and remains in suspension in the juice until taken out with the "mud" formed in clarification. This "mud" has always been thrown away as waste although, when dried, it contains from 5 to 17 percent of crude wax.

Use Federal-Aid  
Funds To Build  
Defense Roads

Use of regular Federal-aid funds for construction of 4,262 miles of defense highway and for engineering work on an additional 1,548 miles has been approved in the past year, Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads reported to Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody. In many cases defense activities have swelled traffic volumes far beyond highway capacities. For example, establishment of powder and bag-loading plants at Charlestown, Indiana, increased traffic on State Route 62 from 700 to 14,000 vehicles per day, necessitating highway construction costing \$579,000. Defense activities in industrial Detroit have overtaxed existing streets, and \$1,200,000 is now being spent to make a depressed, divided express route along a half-mile section. All forms of transportation are being called on to operate at full capacity during the emergency, MacDonald said, and available funds are being expended at critical points to eliminate the most serious bottlenecks.

Nation's Enzymes,  
Vitamins Experts  
To Meet at U.W.

U. of Wisconsin News says: Some of the world's outstanding scientists will read papers based on their research work at the science symposium on respiratory enzymes and biological action of vitamins to be held at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago Sept. 11-17 inclusive. First three days will be held on the University of Wisconsin campus with the last three days scheduled for the University of Chicago campus. The science symposium is sponsored jointly by the two midwestern universities with funds supplied by Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. That part of the symposium which will be held on the Wisconsin campus will give consideration to problems of the respiratory enzymes, which are chemical substances found in living tissues of all kinds, and which bring about the "burning" of foods and the releasing of energy in all living organisms such as the human body.

Army To Place Big      Hide and Leather and Shoes (August 23)  
Order For Shoes      reports: Bids will be opened Sept. 8 at the  
Boston Quartermaster Depot on 1,250,004 pairs  
of the newly approved tan low quarter oxfords.

Livestock and Meat      Western Livestock Journal (Aug. 15) reviews  
Board Issues Report the 18th annual report of the National Livestock  
and Meat Board just issued, and available from  
the National Livestock and Meat Board, 407 S. Dearborn St. Chicago,  
Illinois. Bristling with such exciting topics as the new vitamin  
M, pantothenic acid which arrests graying hair, the lard treatment  
for eczema, iron in the meat fed co-eds, romance in meat, and a  
multitude of other subjects that catch the eye and intrigue the  
imagination, are included in the report.

Cherry Pack Under      The Canner (August 23) reported: The 1941  
Expectation By 40% pack of pitted red cherries totaled only 2,042,614  
cases, second smallest pack in the last five years  
and about 40 percent smaller than canners would have liked to see it.  
Canners packed more than 3 million cases in 1940 and in 1939. In  
Wisconsin and Michigan last year the pack was 225,000 cases larger  
than this year's total pack for all states.

REA Offers Safety      An REA Safety and Job Training course is  
Training Course      now being organized on a statewide basis in Texas.  
In Texas      Similar statewide programs are already under way  
in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. Instruction  
begins on the ground and includes every operation a lineman is ex-  
pected to perform. All who take the course study first aid methods,  
receiving standard Red Cross First Aid Certificate upon completion.  
Training is also given in inspection of tools and equipment;  
installation of service drops and metering equipment; grounding  
line, tagging and switching; and care and use of live-line tools and  
equipment.

More Argentina Cheese      The New York Herald Tribune (Aug. 26) says:  
Coming Into U.S.      The exporting of Argentine cheese to United  
States may be an effective means by which  
Argentina can establish in this country a satisfactory money exchange  
for purchase of American products, according to Dr. E. L. Yolour,  
chief of the dairy division in Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.  
Cheese production in Argentina has flourished since war began.  
The Argentines, are producing types which the U.S. formerly imported  
from Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark and France. It is European  
types principally which Argentina is exporting to U.S. His country,  
he made clear, does not intend to compete with American cheese.

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 42.

Section 1

August 28, 1941.

BRITISH TOLD TO  
"NIBBLE AT CORN  
LIKE A RABBIT"

An Associated Press report to the Baltimore Sun (Aug. 28) from London says: The London newspapers discovered today that an intrepid English farmer is growing one and a half acres of sweet corn, which will go on sale for cob eating at 15 cents per ear, and one writer explains it this way: "Corn is a favorite food in America.....It is regarded as a great delicacy. The ear is boiled for 15 minutes and served like a potato in its jacket. The leaves are removed, butter or margarine is spread over the corn and it is sprinkled with pepper and salt. Then, holding it at the ends, you nibble the corn like a rabbit."

FOOD INDUSTRY  
HAS TO MEET NEED  
FOR BETTER FOODS

The New York Journal of Commerce (Aug. 28) says: Edtin T. Gibson, president of the Frosted Foods Sales Co., addressed the 40th annual meeting of the International Stewards and Caterers' Association in Cincinnati yesterday saying that continued progress within the food industry will have a pronounced bearing upon national morale during the present emergency. "A new awareness of the importance of eating for health so that national vitality may be maintained, has given the food industry the assignment of fulfilling the greater demand for more nutritious foods."

GRAINS AT HIGHEST  
PRICES SINCE 1937  
YESTERDAY

The New York Times (Aug. 28) reports: December and May wheat and all deliveries of soy beans and oats sold today at the highest prices since 1937 on the Board of Trade, with soy beans pacing the advance. Strength in soy beans dominated action of grains and upturn in cotton also had some effect on sentiment. The buying of soy beans was based on upturn in cotton and possibility that soy bean oil might have to be used on a larger scale due to the big discount at which it is selling compared with cottonseed oil. Another influence was prospect that a downward revision might have to be made in estimated crop of soy beans, especially in Iowa. While condition of crop in Iowa has improved recently, a Weather Bureau report indicated that the crop was not podding in some areas and would be used for hay.

Better Put Up Some  
Home Canned Goods  
This Season

The New York Journal of Commerce (Aug. 28) says: Demand for canned foods shows no signs of abating from packer to consumer. What has abated is the packers' willingness to make further sales. With large proportions of their packs already committed to commercial trade, food processors are currently estimating their surpluses where there are surpluses, or working on pro-rating schedules where pro-rating will be necessary. The Army and Navy will make heavy inroads into surpluses and will have priority, in fact, over distributors on merchandise long since sold for forward delivery. Great Britain will need huge supplies purchased under the lend-lease program. In the face of these factors, packers will set some new production records, but will fall far short of prospective requirements in other directions. Prices will work higher; in fact, are rising here and there almost daily where sales are made.

Name Perkins As  
Director of New  
Economic Board

Vice-President Wallace announced today appointment of Milo Perkins as executive director of the Economic Defense Board, says the Aug. 22 New York Times. Perkins is SMA administrator and president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. He will be chief executive officer of the board appointed by President Roosevelt to coordinate the economic side of defense, including supplies for England and her allies. Development of the Food Stamp Plan has been regarded as Perkins' outstanding administrative achievement. More recently he has directed the buying of all commodities under the Secretary of Agriculture's food-for-defense program. This includes purchases for Great Britain and other democracies under provisions of the Lend-Lease Act.

\$5,200 In Sigma Xi Awards  
To 33 Scientists  
For Research

Science Service (Aug. 21) from New Haven, Conn. says: Stretching \$5,200 a long way, the Society of Sigma Xi, national honor society for promoting scientific research, has made grants-in-aid to 33 scientists engaged in important research. Grants, some as small as \$50 and others as large as \$300, will be spent by scientists for equipment or in continuing laboratory experiments. Funds for the Sigma Xi grants-in-aid come from small contributions made by thousands of members of the national honor society throughout the country. Coming from this source, the financial aid is doubly valued by recipients, the society states.

Uses Honey To  
Make Grass Silage  
For Poultry

Poultry Digest (Aug. 15) summarizes an article from New Jersey Farm and Garden: Last year Paul Holcombe, Mt. Airy, N.J. made a barrel of lawn clippings into silage for his chickens, but used honey in place of molasses. Holcombe is a honey producer and by using a home product was able to save purchase of molasses for this purpose. Results proved satisfactory.

Tobacco Prices  
Best In Decade  
In Bright Belt

An AP report in Baltimore Sun (Aug. 27) says: The world's largest tobacco markets, located in eastern N. Carolina's new bright belt, became virtual boom towns today as opening-day prices at several points were best in a decade. All 14 markets in the belt reported opening prices well above last year's belt average of 17.86 cents a pound and at some places above the 28.12 cents average last week on the Carolina's border belt. Flue-cured tobacco, from which cigarettes are made, is auctioned on all Carolinas' eastern markets.

Peaches Grown From  
Fruit Pits In Two  
Years By New Method

Science Service from Los Angeles (Aug. 24) reports: From pits to peaches in two years is the record achieved by scientists in the University of California College of Agriculture. Dr. W. E. Lammerts of the University of California faculty here has devised a new method of speeding up nature's normal growth processes, which he calls embryo culture. Kernels are removed from hard pits and soaked in a nutrient solution of agar, sugar and vitamin B<sub>1</sub> for three weeks. They sprout rapidly with such coddling and are then removed to clean washed sand, where they are kept moist for three weeks longer. Seedlings are by then large and husky enough to be placed in soil-filled pots. By the time they are nine months old, they are ready for field planting, and by their second birthday the young trees are the proud producers of fine peaches. "The significant facts about speeding up nature's normal routine," said Dr. Lammerts, "is that the two-year breeding cycle makes it possible to study such characteristics as skin and flesh color, free or clinging pits, and chilling requirements. Accordingly, undesirable seedlings may be removed and self and back-cross pollinations may be made every two years -- all of which, in the long run, will mean bigger and better peaches for the consumer."

REA Works For  
Safety With  
Progressive Methods

No employee of a contractor doing work on lines of a Rural Electrification Administration borrower is permitted to work on or near "hot lines," according to David A. Fleming, REA Safety Adviser. In addition, an intensive safety and job-training program is being conducted for employees of REA borrowers. In this way, he predicts it will be possible to eliminate practically all occupational accidents from electric shock to employees of contractors, and to reduce such accidents among trained employees of borrowers. Fleming says that REA recommends membership in the National Safety Council for its borrowers. Many representatives of REA systems are expected to attend the national Safety Congress in Chicago October 6-10.

Clapp Tells Of  
Need For Better  
Forest Management

"Most of the worst rural problem areas in the United States -- the worst rural slums -- are in our cutover forest regions, where the forests have been destroyed or seriously run down," said Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief of Forest Service, in a recent talk at Cody, Wyoming. "Nearly one-fourth of the land area of the country is in this category of low income, impoverished, under-privileged rural people; a condition which extends through the entire social, economic and governmental set-up of whole forest regions. If forest destruction continues, picture for yourself the plight of the millions of people in these areas in the post-war period." Mr. Clapp went on to say that the national forests represent the first large scale land classification in the United States. This concerted planwise attempt to set aside and dedicate land in perpetuity to the use for which it is best suited, replaced a system where every prospective owner made his own classification. "On the national forests, the forest itself is being built up through intensive protection, through cutting designed to perpetuate the resources, through planting, and through various cultural operations.

1941 Corn Estimate  
Drops 109 Million  
Bushel

Mid-month Dept. report indicates production of corn in 14 States as of Aug. 15 was 1,889,172,000 bushels compared with the August 1 estimate of 1,997,776,000 bushels. This 109 million bushel drop in production prospects is the result of the dry, hot weather which was prevailing over much of the area on August 1 and which continued through almost the first two weeks of the month.

Approve Plan To  
Boost Dried Egg  
Output In U.S.

A UP report to the New York Journal of Commerce says: The Office of Production Management approved a plan to increase American egg drying capacity. The plan was worked out with producers by the SMA and the OPM's priorities and purchasing divisions. Thirty-five to 40 new plants will be built by private interests at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, New York, Tenn., Wisconsin, and Ohio. The OPM's purchasing division said dried eggs "are in great demand for shipment to England" because of the ease with which they can be shipped. OPM Priorities Director Edward R. Stettinius granted priority ratings on stainless steel, copper, galvanized iron, pumps, filters, pressure valves and other equipment needed to begin the initial expansion of production.

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 43

Section 1

August 29, 1941.

## U. S. PLANNING NEW LOANS FOR LATIN AMERICA

A New York Times special (August 29) from Washington says: Resumption on a substantial scale of the policy of making loans to Latin American countries will soon be announced, it is understood, by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, is in South America on what Mr. Jones describes as a trip of "general inspection." In the course of the trip, said Mr. Jones, he would probably discuss financing a new steel mill in Brazil. What is now projected is not stabilizing loans for Latin American banks, but loans for the development of South American industry. Another kind of financial assistance is being given to South American countries, it is stated, to enable them to build air and naval bases. These are being built with the aid of U. S. engineers and require a great deal of American equipment and raw material. As a result the exchange position of the Southern republics is improving.

## LAND O'LAKES PRODUCING POWDERED EGGS

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The New York Journal of Commerce (Aug. 29) reports from Ripon, Wisc., that the new plant of the Land O'Lakes Creamery Co., is now in regular production of powdered eggs following a trial run and is operating at about three-fourths of the plant's capacity of 11,000 pounds of whole egg powder daily, with full production expected in early September. The present supply of eggs is coming mainly from Minnesota.

## FROZEN FOOD OUTPUT RISING

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The New York Journal of Commerce (Aug. 29) reports from Chicago: Defense problems involving the utmost economy in the preservation of food, reduction in bulk and weight in transportation, and the national campaign for improved nutrition, presage a continued substantial expansion in frozen food production, notwithstanding growing problems created by priorities on some types of equipment, according to A. E. Stevens of Frosted Foods Sales Corporation who reported a sharp increase in his company's and the industry's production this year. "America will produce this year and next an enormous quantity of foods, and the quick frozen foods industry will be a leading factor in the increase."

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Soybeans And  
Hogs Sell  
At New Highs

A Chicago report to the New York Times (August 29) says: Soybeans again dominated the grain markets August 28, advancing more than 4 cents a bushel at one time and going into new seasonal high ground for the sixth straight day. From the same market a report to the Journal of Commerce (August 29) says: Hog prices on August 28 rose to the highest levels in over four years. The new seasonal top price was \$12.15 or 15 cents above the previous high. At this time last year hogs were selling at about \$7.25.

Railroad  
Earnings Up

An Associated Press report to the Baltimore Sun (August 29) says: Class I railroads of the U. S. had a net income after interest and rentals of \$244,376,852 in the first 7 months of 1941 compared with \$3,441,371 for the same period last year. The same paper also reports carloadings of nearly 900,000 in the week, an increase of 18.2 percent over the same week last year, and of 31.6 percent for the same week of 1939.

National Strength  
In Agriculture

R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, in Land Policy Review (August) says: Agriculture will put the defense effort first. But there is need for agriculture to keep its condition healthy, also. By continuing the emphasis on soil conservation, farmers can meet the demands made on them without waste of soil resources. And by scaling down their debts and maintaining their farm plants in as sound a condition as possible, they will be further adding to the strength of the Nation's defense effort. Through supplies already on hand, by conserving their soil, and by keeping their farming operations sound, farmers are offering to the Nation an agricultural industry that is a strong force for national strength and unity, but also an industry that will be able to meet its problems after the war is over.

Wisconsin Tops  
Nation In  
Alfalfa Acreage

The Prairie Farmer (August 23) says: The Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Department of Agriculture report that Wisconsin has the largest alfalfa acreage estimated for any state. The acreage has been increased 10 percent since last year and consists of 1,314,000 acres, which is about a third of the total tame hay acreage in the state. Alfalfa production is expected to reach 3,022,000 tons for 1941, with an average of 2.3 tons per acre given as this year's estimate.

Fewer Unemployed  
Than Year Ago

Dynamic America (Sept.) says: According to a recent survey made by the W.P.A., the number of unemployed workers in the U. S. in July was 5,600,000, a decline of almost four million from the total of a year ago. The size of the labor force amounted to 56 million and employment reached a level of 50,400,000. However, the National Industrial Conference Board estimates that employment in all fields brought the June figure to a record high of 53,120,000 persons, and places the unemployed figure at only 2,536,000.

American Drug Plants  
May Replace Imports  
Cut Off By War

American drug plants are being studied as possible replacements for similar drugs that used to be imported but are now cut off, or at least threatened, by the war, the American Pharmaceutical Association was informed at its meeting here this morning, by members who have been conducting such research. In some instances, satisfactory replacement plants are already in sight, says Science Service. Ergot, a powerful drug used in checking bleeding after childbirth, can be produced in as high quality from American-grown material as it can from the Spanish imports. Ergot is a parasitic fungus on grain. Studies of three Minnesota pharmacologists indicate that American rye ergot yields more of the essential alkaloid than Spanish rye ergot, but that ergot from American wheat is less rich in ergotoxine than the Spanish rye material.

Forest Fires More  
Easily Detected With  
Polarized Screens

Science Service (Aug. 22) says: Forest fires will be spotted more easily if watchers make their observations through colored filters that polarize the light, experiments by George M. Byram, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, have shown. Detection of distant forest fire smokes from high mountain lookout posts is made very difficult by the atmospheric haze which, even on clear days, obscures distant objects and makes them look blue. By the use of "colored polarizing screens" the haze can be penetrated.

Learn Of Factor  
Hindering Vitamin  
E Utilization

Poultry Digest (Aug. 15) summarizes a report in Poultry Science: Outbreaks of nutritional encephalomalacia (a nutritional disturbance causing lack of muscular coordination and paralysis) in brooder chicks fed diets seemingly adequate in vitamin E may be due to presence in diet of excessive quantities of a factor that hinders vitamin E utilization, according to J. C. Hammond of BAI's Beltsville Research Center. The factor was not identified, but it was found possible to remove it by washing cod liver oil with a one-fifth normal sodium hydroxide solution.

Soybeans At New  
Highs For Season

New high prices for the season were recorded in Chicago last week by soybeans on the Board of Trade, says the New York Times (Aug. 25). Fairly general buying was based on strength in lard and cottonseed oil and a belief that bean crop estimates would have to be revised downward because of recent hot and dry weather.

To Feature High-  
Vitamin Foods At  
Baltimore Show

The Baltimore Sun (Aug. 25) says: Enriched extra-vitamin foods specially designed for military forces of the country and civilians engaged in defense work will be exhibited at the annual Baltimore Food Show Oct. 25 to Nov. 1 in the Fifth Regiment Armory. Adopting as their slogan "Foodstuffs of America, the First Line of Defense," the Independent Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association, sponsors of the exhibition will concentrate on national defense as theme of the show.

USDA Says Plenty  
Of Food For Nation

The New York Journal of Commerce said (Aug. 25): The Department of Agriculture took stock today of the nation's present and potential food supplies, and declared the country's needs will be well supplied next year with but few exceptions. Crop conditions are favorable, and stocks of most edibles larger than a year ago. Supply of some items is causing concern, however, largely the result of great demand for them by lend-lease countries. These products include pork, dairy products, poultry, lard, and some canned goods. The Department is attempting to increase production of these foods through price-supporting programs.

Lumber Mills May  
Be Taxed To Capacity  
To Meet Defense Needs

With a probable new cantonment program, continued heavy industrial building and the proposed program of 625,000 family dwelling units to be built by next year, the lumber industry's productive capacity may be heavily taxed in coming months, the Department of Commerce reported, according to the Aug. 25 New York Journal of Commerce. At the same time, the Department reported that lumber consumption, including defense requirements, in the third quarter of 1941 is estimated at 8,314,000,000 feet, while in the first half of the year estimated consumption is 15,547,000,000 feet, or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  percent above that for the same period last year.

Bull Tells How To  
Select Good Meat

Meat and Live Stock Digest for August quotes Prof. Sleeter Bull, U. of Illinois meat specialist: "Homemakers who ask for very lean meat because they look upon fat as a waste are overlooking the fact that fat and tenderness are closely related. Meat must contain a certain amount of fat on the exterior surface in order to prevent it from drying out during cooking. Some of this fat will melt and soak into the lean and make the lean richer and juicier. Good quality beef should be bright pink to bright red; pork and lamb, a pale pink. As the animal becomes older, the lean meat becomes darker.

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 44.

Section 1

September 2, 1941.

## OPEN TEST PLANT TO MANUFACTURE COFFEE PLASTIC

A special Rio de Janeiro report to the New York Times (Sept. 1) says that Brazil has opened an experimental plant for the manufacture of "coffelite" -- cafelite in Brazil -- a plastic product made out of dried coffee beans. The process was developed by Herbert Spencer Polin, a New York physicist, who convinced President Vargas that the method was worth a trial as a promising way of reducing the coffee surplus. A commission was sent to Polin's laboratory in the United States to investigate. After checking up on the process, machinery was ordered and the Brazilian plant is now in operation with a capacity of 35,000 bags of coffee annually. If results are according to expectations, the plans are for construction of another full size commercial plant with an annual capacity of from 5 to 8 million bags. Commencing in July, 1931 Brazil had destroyed up to July this year 72,000,000 bags of coffee. Cafelite is said to be one of the cheapest of plastics.

## STILL SEEKS FREEZE OF WHEAT, COTTON, LOAN STOCKS

A New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 2) report from Washington says: President Roosevelt's veto of legislation to freeze Government stocks of cotton and wheat has not discouraged Chairman Smith of the Senate Agriculture Committee who asserts that he intends to attach the measure to any price-fixing legislation coming before the Senate.

## BANKHEAD ASKS \$60 PRICE FOR COTTONSEED

According to a Washington report to the New York Herald-Tribune (Sept. 2): Senator Bankhead of Alabama advised farmers to hold cottonseed for \$60 a ton, about \$15 above recent averages. "I believe," he said, "\$60 a ton for cottonseed under all existing circumstances would be a fair price." He added that he believes Price Administrator Henderson would not regard this as a "runaway price situation."

## ARGENTINA LINES UP AGAINST AXIS POWERS

An Associated Press report from Buenos Aires (Washington Post Sept. 1) says: Argentina's new law controlling the export of strategic war materials, as well as other moves, indicates the country is moving away from strict neutrality and closer to the U.S. Observers say that because of Argentina's prestige in South America her position has been of special concern to the U.S. Effect of the new decree is to cut off from the Axis access to the supply of tungsten supplied mainly from Argentina, Bolivia, and the Dutch East Indies. Argentina's action cuts off the last source of supply. The decree also applies to other strategic minerals.

Japanese Beetle'Normal Nuisance?'

Japanese beetle, one of the most alarming insect pests that ever invaded America, shows signs of "settling down" and becoming only a "normal" nuisance instead of a veritable scourge. Evidences pointing in this direction have been turned up by entomologists working at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, says current issue of Science Service. Maps of the distribution of the beetle, made in successive years, shows that infestation is always worst in newly invaded territory. The first map, made when only northern New Jersey was afflicted, shows a limited area, all black. The next map, showing conditions after the active spread had begun, shows a lighter infestation in the original area, with the black of severe infestation in the newly occupied regions. At present, the map is black from Washington, D.C., southward into Virginia, with the black frontier on the west well out into Pennsylvania.

Cottonseed HullsMake New Plastic

Cottonseed hulls, formerly worthless, are the raw material for a new plastic industry which is being developed here as a result of researches by John F. Leahy and his staff of scientists at the University of Tennessee. While commercially it will have to compete with plastics manufactured from other types of raw materials, Leahy says that it has many competitive advantages that will be hard for the others to overcome. Among other things, this plastic has a particularly high degree of elasticity. Another advantage offered by cottonseed hulls as a raw material for plastics is their cheapness and the quantity and ease with which they can be assembled. Heretofore these hulls have been practically worthless and haven't had even a nuisance value.

Report ForeignTrade For Year

Washington Review (Aug. 25) reports: Seven billion dollars of foreign trade, four billions of exports and three billions of imports -- these are roughly the figures for the fiscal year that closed June 30. They cover a lot of "normal" trade, but much more that is the result of wartime conditions. Aircraft, \$284,000,000, led the export list for January-June of this year; munitions and explosives, \$86,000,000; chemicals, \$64,000,000. All showed increases over the final six months of 1940. Iron and steel mill products, \$227,000,000; metal-working machinery, \$118,000,000, and non-ferrous metals, \$59,000,000, though high, had not maintained the pace of the preceding six months. With the impetus of lease-lend shipments of meat, dairy products and eggs, recent foodstuff shipments have been heavy. Fruit exports have been low. Cotton and lumber figures are notably low. On the import side, wool, hides and skins, copper, rubber, silk, tin, nickel, antimony and ferro-alloys continued important. Coffee, sugar, and cocoa -- all big items -- showed spectacular increases.

Calves Thrive OnLard In Skimmilk

Meat and Live Stock Digest (Aug.) condenses an article from Western Livestock Journal: T.W. Gullickson and F. C. Fountaine, members of the dairy staff, Minnesota U. Farm, have conducted experiments replacing butterfat with some cheaper oil or fat in the diet of calves. From experiment; lard fed in skim-milk appeared the best solution for lowering production cost of veal. Calves fed soybean oil and corn products didn't grow, lost hair and became weak. Many died within a month. But calves fed lard remained thrifty throughout the experiment. In fact; there was little difference between the lard fat group and that fed a regular whole milk diet.

Food Prices Are Still  
Relatively Low

BAE in Editorial Reference Series No. II says: From the standpoint of a balanced price structure, food prices are still relatively low, as they have been ever since 1929, and in fact ever since the 1920-21 price collapse after World War I. But taking 1929 as a base or 100, food prices during the first 6 months of 1941 stood at 78.8 percent and nonfood items 87.4 percent. If food prices had been in line with nonfood prices they would have been about 11 percent higher. With a national food bill of about 16 billion dollars for domestically produced farm products, the nation as a whole is getting its food for about 1 3/4 billion dollars less than it would be paying if 1929 price relationships prevailed, and about half of this "saving" is being "contributed" by farmers and the other half by those engaged in food distribution. In other words, despite the recent rise in prices received by farmers, the latter are at a greater disadvantage than they were in 1929 relative to these urban groups, whose incomes have risen proportionately more.

Cure Sweetpotatoes  
By Electricity

Rural Electrification News (Aug.) reports: A considerable part of the sweetpotato crop is usually lost by decay. By proper curing and storing with electric heat, storage losses are being held down to an average of 8 percent. The agricultural engineering department of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., lists the following advantages of electricity as a source of heat for curing and storing sweetpotatoes. (1) It is the most economical way when labor is considered. (2) Losses due to undercuring and overcuring are eliminated. (3) Uniform house temperatures are maintained automatically and accurately. (4) Storage capacity of curing houses is increased approximately 10 percent. (5) Fire hazard is eliminated or greatly reduced. (6) Better quality sweetpotatoes are marketed. Many growers report receiving premium prices for sweetpotatoes cured and stored electrically.

Milk To Go On  
British Priority  
List October 1

A late cable to Foreign Crops and Markets for August 25 says: British Ministry of Food announces that liquid milk distribution scheme establishing priorities for children, adolescents, expectant mothers, and invalids will be introduced Oct. 1.

Vitamin Linked  
With Sex; Found  
Associated With Ova

Science News Letter (August 23) says: Vitamin A, the vitamin obtained from butter, carrots and other yellow foods, may be needed for production of one of the female sex hormones. Some relation between the vitamin and hormone production in the ovary is suggested by a discovery reported by Dr. Hans Popper and Dr. Alex B. Ragins, of Cook County Hospital and Cook County Graduate School of Medicine, Chicago. Vitamin A itself imparts a characteristic green fluorescence in ultraviolet light, which disappears quickly due to destruction of the vitamin by the ultraviolet rays. Using this fluorescence to "see" the vitamin in body tissues, the Chicago scientists found it in various characteristic structures around the ova, and also found that the fluorescence undergoes typical changes in pregnancy and during the monthly cycles in women.

Sheep Now Travel  
In Pullmans

Business Week (August 23) says: Every spring California sheep used to make the long trek along the highways up to mountain pastures on foot. Every fall they trekked back again. It took several weeks, many sheep died on the way, all lost weight, and their owners lost money. Now the sheep go by "livestock pullmans," a service recently inaugurated by trucking concerns like Cantlay & Tanzola, Inc., of Los Angeles (2835 Sante Fe Ave.). The "pullmans" are double deck trailers, and a single truck and trailer unit can haul around 300 sheep. Cost of the service is around 25¢ a head, and loss of animals is said to be rare. Stockmen say that mutton production is uninterrupted and that ewes hauled by pullman are likely to have more lambs. There are now around 20 livestock haulers in California, with an aggregate of more than 250 truck-trailer pullman units.

Nebraska Calf  
World's Biggest  
At Birth

A 165-pound Holstein heifer calf was born this spring in the herd at the Reformatory For Men, Lincoln, Nebraska. Although this calf is nearly double the size of the average Holstein at birth, the dam is an average 1,300-pound, 5-year old cow. Her previous two heifer calves were of normal size. This calf is believed to be the biggest calf ever born, and except for its size was normal in every way. She is a product of an artificial insemination from the sire Don Man-O-War Monarch, a son of a former reserve All-American junior yearling bull. (Holstein-Friesian World, Aug. 16)

# DAILY DIGEST

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Sectional

September 3, 1941.

## DOUBLE FACILITIES FOR REPORTING WEATHER

The New York Times (Sept. 2) says: A second nation-wide teletype circuit, doubling the present facilities for reporting general weather conditions and information for aviators, will be put in full operation next month. Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce said that with this new installation, weather service of the U. S. would be unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

## EXPECT NO MIRACLES FROM SOILLESS PLANT CULTURE

A United Press report from Schenectady, N. Y. to the New York Times (Sept. 3) says: Experiments with plants grown in chemical solutions without soil have led to increased yields and improved quality, but too many persons expect fantastic results from soilless growth, believes Dr. O. Westley Davidson, a biochemist experimenting with the method. At a farm forum lecture, Davidson said that plant physiologists are not mis-led by sensational claims for soilless culture because they know that when plants receive adequate and well-balanced root media, their yields are usually dependent primarily upon available light. Attempts to grow two plants where there is adequate space for only one will not result in phenomenal growth or yields, regardless of whether soil or soilless culture is used.

## COTTON GROWERS MAY HAVE HIGHEST INCOME SINCE 1929

An Associated Press report from New York to the Baltimore Sun (Sept. 3) says: The New York Cotton Exchange said today United States cotton growers' income this season probably would be the largest since 1929, counting Federal payments and loans as well as receipts from sale of the crop and seed. The estimate, based on Government crop figures of Aug. 8 and the current price for cotton and cottonseed, put 1941-42 cotton income at \$1,238,598,000, compared with \$912,769,000 last season and a 1929 total of \$1,400,270,000.

## GRANT HIGH PRIORITY RATING TO RESEARCH LABS

A UP report from Washington to the New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 3) said: The O.P.M.'s priorities division today granted a high priority rating to all equipment and chemicals needed by the nation's 2,000 research laboratories to continue scientific research during the emergency. The rating assures the flow of 5,000 kinds of chemicals and 25,000 different instruments to the laboratories to "prevent interruptions in efficiency which would interfere seriously with the defense program" the O.P.M. said.

Ohio Poultry Judging  
School Sept. 15

American Egg and Poultry Review (August) reports: Announcement has been received from A. R. Winter, Associate Prof. of Poultry Husbandry at Ohio State U., that the 18th Annual Poultry Judging School sponsored by the College of Agriculture will be held at Columbus, Ohio on Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. While designed primarily for hatcherymen and hatchery employees, anyone interested in poultry breeding, hatchery operation or disease control may register for the work. There are no age, previous experience or educational requirements for the course. The tuition is \$2.

Beltsville Tests  
Show Broodiness  
Is Inherited

Farmer's Digest for Sept. reports in an article from the New Jersey Farm and Garden: Broodiness, poultry research has proved, is an inherited character. Broody chickens tend to produce broody chickens, and there are relatively few broody hens in strains that for generations have been culled for broodiness. At Beltsville, the average production of non-broody White Leghorns was 194 eggs compared with 153 eggs for broody pullets of the same breed.

Advantages Of Fall-  
Hatched Chicks

An article entitled, - Out-of-Season Brooding - condensed from Everybody's Poultry Magazine in the Farmer's Digest (Sept.) gives a long list of advantages for brooding fall-hatched pullets. Some of these advantages are: (1) Laying houses kept at capacity; (2) more rigid culling permitted; (3) pullet eggs produced when egg prices are low; (4) more even distribution of labor; (5) lower investment. While out-of-season brooding has proved successful for most of those who have tried it, some have not had satisfactory results. Many of the failures can be attributed to three causes: crowding; operating the brooder stoves too hot, and for too long a period; and failure to get birds roosting before heat is discontinued. About 250 chicks to a hover, heat about eight weeks, and roosts in the brooder houses at five to six weeks are recommended practices.

Revised Bulletin

Marketing Eggs is the title of Farmers' Tells How To Market Bulletin No. 1378, now available free from the Higher Quality Eggs Department of Agriculture. The bulletin describes

better marketing methods and lists many ways farmers can do a better job of marketing a quality product such as: Keep strong, healthy vigorous hens and care for them properly; keep plenty of clean litter on the floor; provide plenty of clean nests for the laying hens; one nest for every six hens; keep hens confined to the house when the yards are muddy; confine broody hens; gather eggs at least twice a day in cool weather and three times a day in hot weather; have hands clean; keep eggs in cool, moist place; remove animal heat from eggs before packing in cases, a temperature between 45 and 60 degrees is best; produce infertile eggs after the hatching season.

Dairy Cattle Congress August 23, Wisconsin Agriculturist and  
Sept. 29 - Oct. 5 Farmer says: With the "full speed ahead" sign  
on at the offices of the Dairy Cattle Congress  
and Allied Shows, preparations are rapidly rolling along to make  
ready for its thirty-second annual showing at Waterloo, Iowa, from  
September 29 to October 5. Reports pouring in indicate that all  
previous exhibitors' records will be broken, and in view of excellent  
agricultural conditions, the management is expecting a record breaking  
attendance.

Ohio Stages Corn, Ohio Farmer, (Aug. 23) says: The Ohio  
Soybean Day Agricultural Experiment Station will hold its  
annual Corn and Soybean Day at Wooster, Thursday,  
September 11. The program will start at 9:00 a.m.

Use Ammonia Gas In Poultry Digest (Aug. 15) condenses an article  
Coccidiosis Control in North American Veterinarian: Field trials  
conducted by C. Horton-Smith, E. L. Taylow and  
E. E. Turtle definitely show that fumigation of poultry houses with  
ammonia gas is not only effective in destruction of coccidia oocysts,  
but is also practical. Since coccidia oocysts have marked resistance  
for most disinfectants, use of ammonia gas disinfectants, may find  
a permanent place in poultry practice. An important factor in  
ammonia fumigation appeared to be the rapid decrease in ammonia  
concentration of poultry house air, due to leakage and absorption  
of ammonia by house fabrics. For this reason, investigators suggest  
that tarpaulins be used to cover roof and sides of house to be fumi-  
gated, since with this precaution, higher concentrations of ammonia  
can be maintained over longer periods.

National Forests Set Up Development of the national forest system  
By Mere 68 Words which began 50 years ago, was the first major  
step in forest conservation in the United States,  
Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief of the Forest Service -- speaking August 25  
at Cody, Wyoming, on the 50th anniversary of the Shoshone National  
Forest, first national forest established in this country -- said:  
"The struggle to create and to administer the national forests gave  
birth to the entire conservation movement in the United States. At  
the end of the voluminous public land act of 1891, a little section  
of 68 words gave the President the authority to create from the public  
domain what we now call national forests. A paragraph of 133 words  
as a rider to the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of 1897 provided  
for the administration of these forests. I know of no other legis-  
lation in our history which more broadly and as briefly authorized  
an undertaking so far-reaching in its consequences. The Act of March  
3, 1891, was a clean break with the long established public policy of  
indiscriminate disposal of all public lands regardless of what might  
be done with the resources on them. That was a bold and daring thing  
to do in the face of public opinion of years ago. It took courage on  
the part of its advocates in Congress and out."

Avocados And Oak  
Root Fungus

Extensive infestations of oak root fungus in citrus orchards and the comparatively prohibitive costs of controlling this disease have caused citrus growers to look for other crops to plant in infected areas. Of these crops, avocados have received most attention, especially in those areas where lemons grow well. Such areas should be satisfactory for the avocado, provided heating equipment is installed for occasional frost which is experienced, reports Los Angeles County Farm Bureau Monthly for August.

Employment Rises  
To New Levels

Employment in the United States rose to 53,120,000 workers in the first of August, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This is 6,193,000 more than for June, 1940, and 5,000,000 more than the June, 1920, average, says Pathfinder August 23. Latest figure for unemployment was 5,600,000 in July. Many of these, no doubt, were among the 383,000 men found to be in training in defense plants, and the 102,500 in summer vocational school defense classes. They are being trained in metallurgical, engineering and tool design fields to meet a shortage of 1,500,000 semi-skilled workers expected within six months. One navy yard is training 2,000 men in shipbuilding and expects soon to double the number.

Growers Signing Up  
For Clearing House

If apples going to market from the Wenatchee-Okanogan district this fall are not sold under an orderly and controlled marketing program, it will be no fault of a hard-working group of grower representatives or A. W. McKay, cooperative specialist from Washington, says Better Fruit for August. For weeks, through a series of Land Use Committee meetings, grower mass meetings and sub committee meetings, the orderly marketing theme has developed and grown. As this is written, contracts have gone out to growers throughout the district, incorporation articles have been drawn and the entire plan, one of the focal points of Department of Agriculture attention in the area, has taken shape.

Strawberries Raised  
On Stone Wall

Ripe, luscious strawberries at popular prices in January, grown in an open field, says Better Fruit, August! In autumn, strawberries are planted in crevices of black stones in a farming district by the sea near Mt. Fuji. The black stones store the sun's heat, keep the plants warm at night. The black walls, four feet high and resting at a slant on the hill, are formed by concrete slates  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, 5 inches wide and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot long. Women in coolie hats pick the berries. Shallow, one-layer trays are used. Cropping of early varieties is started in mid-December; of later varieties, in January.

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Section 1

September 4, 1941.

DAIRY UNION REJECTS  
MILK HEARINGS,  
HITS PRICES

The convention of Dairy Farmers Union, says the New York Times (Sept. 4) from Utica, N.Y., endorsed in part a declaration of principles under which five producer groups concurred last Monday in a Government-proposed price increase for milk shipped to the New York City Market. Declaring that the suggested 23-cent increase fell 71 cents short of what producers had asked, the convention rejected the USDA's suggestion of more public hearings for further possible advances. Holland Foster, union chairman, was quoted as saying he had lost faith in the Federal hearings and Federal order and that although he did not favor a strike at this time he did "favor making plans now for effective direct action when the opportune time comes."

MANUFACTURER FEARS  
COOLING EQUIPMENT  
WILL BE SCARCE

A scarcity of refrigerating equipment is a threat to the USDA program to reorganize the nation's farm production, says the New York Herald Tribune (Sept. 4). It quotes a refrigerator executive to the effect that storage, processing and distribution of additional millions of tons of milk, eggs, butter, meats, etc. will require a great deal of new refrigeration capacity. Stocks are already low, he says, and no provisions are being made by OPM to permit manufacture of minimum quantities of refrigerating machinery for essential civilian requirements.

VICHY ATTACKS  
ILLEGAL FOOD  
PRACTICES

A New York Times (Sept. 4) dispatch from Vichy says that the Ministry of Supplies is still wrestling with the problem of equitable distribution of foodstuffs and suppression of Black Markets. A large milk corporation in the Paris area has been suspended for three months for violation of restrictions. A government administrator has been named to continue service to the company's 1,000,000 customers. As a check on merchants who supply Black Markets, examination of the books of man food dealers has been ordered. A dinner at which chickens were served at a price of 350 francs a piece is given as an example of Black Market prices.

Spray To Check  
Fruit Drop

Better Fruit, August, says: The use of hormone sprays reduced the normal drop of fruit approximately 85 to 90 percent in tests in the Wenatchee-Okanogan districts in the 1940 season on Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Standard Delicious, Winesaps and D'Anjou pears. The hormone sprays promise to be a great boon to the fruit growers of the Pacific Northwest and undoubtedly its application will become a standard practice the same as a dormant spray or a cover spray has been accepted for years as an essential part of producing bigger and higher quality fruit crops.

Small Chickens No  
Longer Popular

There have been decided changes in the public demand for chicken, says Aug. 10 San Diego Poultry Digest. A few years ago small broilers (under 2½ pounds) were considered a great delicacy, and were bringing premium prices. Today people want chickens that weigh at least 3 pounds. We may say it's only a fad, but it has reached the proportions of a marketing trend. And plenty of people have gone broke trying to "buck" a trend. Instead of waiting a year and then waking up to find that these small chickens aren't worth anything, let's recognize it right now, and feed these birds until they weigh 3 pounds — or more.

U.S. Can Make  
Foreign-Type  
Cheeses

Cheese consumption has increased since 1934, although imports recently have been reduced, says an abstract of a paper entitled, "What About Foreign Type Cheese?" in the Aug. Journal of Dairy Science. Swiss cheese of good quality can be made in the United States, says H. G. Linquist, author of the paper. Roquefort type from cow's milk is being made and cured successfully in abandoned coal mines and sandstone caves. Domestic Edam and Gouda and Italian types of cheese are being readily accepted. He concludes that American industry can make foreign types if care is taken to study markets and practice best methods of manufacturing and curing.

Germans Experiment  
With Substitutes  
For Dairy Protein

Mixtures containing urea or glycine as a source of protein were fed to 27 cows in an experiment concerned with use of urea and glycine as protein substitutes in feeding of dairy cows, as abstracted in the Aug. Journal of Dairy Science. At first, the paper reports, it was difficult for the cows to consume these mixtures, but as they became adjusted to the diets, the glycine mixture was consumed freely and in large amounts. The experiments point to glycine as a possible nitrogen source in feeding cows. Urea as a source of nitrogen could be used to the extent of 50 percent of the nitrogen supply; with glycine this percentage was 75. Glycine increased the fat percentage in the milk when fed to the cows, but urea as a source of nitrogen decreased milk production.

New Enemies  
In Insect World

The Prairie Farmer (Aug. 23) says: There are "fifth columnists" in the insect world, too. E. L. Chambers, Wisconsin entomologist, reports after a check-up that more than 50 percent of the insect pests now menacing American agriculture are of foreign origin. And W. P. Flint, entomologist at the University of Illinois, reports that two new ones from Japan have just made their appearance in Illinois. Both are weevils, or snout beetles, which feed on legumes. Neither has a common name yet, but Mr. Flint says they may be called the sweet clover leaf weevil and the lespedeza weevil.

Pound of Cow  
Makes 200  
Pounds of Milk

Maryland Farmer (Aug.) says: For each pound of live weight the world's record Ayrshire cow, Barclay's Betty has produced during her life 200 pounds of milk, giving her undisputed title of champion mammal for her size. Scientists report that no other animal, from mouse to elephant, has ever approached the record of this 1,000-pound Ayrshire cow, that has made 200,000 pounds of milk during her life in Strathglass Farm herd of Hugh J. Chisholm, Port Chester, New York. This diminutive Scottish dairy matron is mother of sixteen calves, from which has been developed a family that consists of more than 1,200 descendants.

Rain Causes Fire  
In Stubble Fields

Rains started fires in the northwest grain belt this summer -- and that's the truth, says Sept. Farm Journal. Continued rains in June produced about the tallest grain and heaviest stand the Northwest has known. When the first combines went into early-grain in July cutting bars had to be set high, leaving stubble sometimes nearly waist high. Grain truck exhausts began setting fields afire. Soon there was a parade of trucks to garages, where exhausts were taken from underneath and pointed skyward so sparks would not cause fires in the tall, dry stubble.

Use Of Cold Storage  
Lockers Increase

Refrigerator locker plants are bulging because of rising prices for food, reports Farm Journal (Sept.) A locker plant at Waverly, Iowa, reports "about a 25 per cent increase" in strawberries and raspberries stored, and a sharp increase in storage of peas and string beans. More town people than usual are keeping their lockers in use through the summer. The Office of Production Management will be asked to grant priority for materials for the frozen food locker industry, so that the industry can expand as needed, says the article.

Salt As Cure ForPoultry Cannibalism

An article from Successful Farming in the Farmer's Digest (Sept.) says that salt is a cure for chicken cannibalism. James Halpin, U. of Wisconsin poultry expert, has concluded from his experiments that the cause of picking is not the condition of the feathers or skin of the chickens picked, or of the bloodthirstiness of the pickers. It is rather a simple dietary deficiency -- a deficiency easily remedied by common salt. He recommends adding salt to the mash at the rate of about half a pound per 100 pounds of feed. However, when the flock is getting twice as much grain as mash, as is often the case with pullets, this should be increased to two pounds of salt. Another way is to put the salt into the drinking water. Using more water than the chickens will drink in four or five hours, add one tablespoonful of salt per gallon and give it to the chickens for a half a day as their only drinking water. This saltwater treatment should be repeated in three to four days.

Baled Straw MakesGood Poultry House

An item from Missouri Farm News Service in the Sept. Farmer's Digest says: Baled straw is proving to be a valuable material for the building of temporary laying houses on Missouri farms. A ton of baled straw will make about 165 square feet of wall, or serve as the equivalent of 250 board feet of lumber. Houses of baled straw are made by placing the bales on edge, one tier above another, in the same manner as bricks or concrete blocks are laid.

Publish New BookFor Poultrymen

American Egg and Poultry Review (August) says: "Poultry Science and Practice" is the title of a new poultry book written by Professors A. R. Winter of Ohio State U. and E. M. Funk of the U. of Missouri (J. B. Lippincott Co.) The publishers say that this book offers poultrymen and students a wide-ranging survey of poultry production, management and marketing, the best of current poultry research and the most effective modern practices.

Farmers PreparedSays USDA ManIn New Book

Archie Robertson of the Office of Information, author of the chapter entitled -- "The Farmers Are Prepared" -- in the new book America Prepares for Tomorrow (Harper & Bros. New York) writes: "It is not pleasant to be a surplus farmer, or a surplus factory worker, or a surplus business man. But the American agricultural plant and industrial plant are both so huge that they need a new world in which to function at capacity. Farmers, factory workers and business men are all in the same boat. They all need a world of free international trading, the sort of world toward which the reciprocal trade agreements of Secretary of State Cordell Hull pointed the way."

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 5, 1941.

## SEEK LARGEST FARM PRODUCTION IN U. S. HISTORY

The greatest production of food in U.S. history will be sought in 1942, states an AP piece in the Washington Star (Sept. 4). With old surpluses melting away under increasing domestic and British demands, says the story, the USDA will announce within a few days details of a farm program which is designed to provide the Nation with the largest supply of food ever produced in a single year. Sharp increases in output of many commodities, particularly dairy products, poultry products, vegetables suitable for processing and canning, meat animals, some fruit, and livestock feed will be sought. Only in the case of cotton, tobacco and wheat will rigid restrictions on production and marketing be retained, the AP predicts. Approved by defense authorities, the dispatch goes on, the program is being based on the assumption that there will be an unprecedented demand for American food supplies during 1942 and 1943.

## MILK COOPERATIVE DEFENDS N. Y. ORDER

The Eastern Producers' Cooperative Association Wednesday came to the defense of the Federal-State milk marketing setup while approving a Government proposal for a price increase to farmers, says an AP dispatch to the New York Times (Sept. 5) from Syracuse, N.Y. The Association, representing a group of about 10,000 dairymen took issue with the Dairy Farmers' Union which the previous day had attacked the order.

## COTTON HAS RECORD PROMOTIONAL FUND

A Memphis dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune (Sept. 5) quotes Oscar Johnson, president of the National Cotton Council, as saying that cotton this year will have the greatest promotional fund ever available. The Council's "nickel-a-bale" promotional fund has been approved by firms which handled more than 90 percent of the 1940 crop. The industry's program for 1942, Johnson said, includes intensification of advertising and promotion, continuation of scientific research through the Cotton Research Foundation, renewed activity to increase foreign trade and continuation of the campaign against trade barriers and discriminatory legislation against cotton and cottonseed products.

Argentine Dairy  
Chief Here To  
Up U.S. Sales

Argentina hopes not only to retain but to expand its newly developed market for cheese in the U.S., says the N. Y. Times (Sept. 5). Dr. E. L. Yalour, dairy director of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, in speaking to importers, presented a program to develop a larger demand and said that foreign sales of Argentine cheese have increased six-fold since European cheeses disappeared from world markets. He suggested that a committee be established (including representatives of the USDA) to protect production of Argentine cheese, develop markets, and carry on a publicity program in consumer markets here.

Poultry Equipment  
Shortage May  
Disturb Poultrymen

Poultry equipment manufacturers have formed a committee comprising A. R. Hill, Buckeye Incubator Co., chairman; L. J. Brower, Brower Mfg. Co., and Luty Hawkins, Hawkins Million \$ Hen, to contact the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, U.S.D.A., for the purpose of securing a higher priority rating to cover raw materials used in manufacturing poultry equipment, says Sept. Poultry Tribune. Poultry equipment manufacturers deserve credit for the intelligent manner in which the equipment needs of the poultry industry are being studied. Poultry raisers are urged to place their orders as far ahead of actual need as possible. Even then, some items will not be available, says the article.

Poultry Association  
To Meet in Chicago

Butchers' Advocate (Aug. 27) reports: The National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association has set September 14, 15, and 16 as the dates for its annual convention, to take place this year at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, assistant administrator of the surplus marketing administration, Washington, D. C., has been secured as one of the main speakers for the event, Harrison F. Jones, executive secretary of the association, has announced. He will speak at the noon-day luncheon on September 15th. J. O. Clarke, chief of the central division of the Federal Food and Drugs administration, also will speak on that day.

War and Civilian  
Wool Goods  
Expand in 1941

Canadian Textile Journal (Aug. 29) reports: Total output of wool cloth and blanket plants in Canada in the first half of 1941 has expanded nearly 20 percent as compared with activity in the corresponding period last year. The increase is due largely to greater production of civilian goods. War business has averaged 22 percent of output during the period. At the end of the half year employment and wages were at new high levels with very little excess capacity throughout the industry. Domestic producers supplied an increased proportion of market requirements as imports declined. At no time during the half year did mills have an opportunity to produce goods for stock. War materials were delivered as soon as they were produced and the trade accepted immediate deliveries of all classes of civilian cloths. A sellers' market prevailed with capacity operations in practically all mills.

Cooperatives Gain  
In Popularity

Pathfinder, Aug. 30 says: Though America is relatively a newcomer to the consumer cooperative field, there are indications that she is now trying to catch up with her European neighbors on this score. According to a study by Dr. H. Haines Turner, of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, the current impetus was begun in the 1930's when "developments...again sharpened the economic problems of the population, and many people again turned to consumer cooperation as a means of attacking these problems." The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that there were 3,600 cooperative retail associations in the U. S. in 1936, with a total membership of 677,750 and over-all sales of \$182,685,000. On the basis of another survey made that same year, the Farm Credit Administration found some 1,400 additional associations purchasing supplies for farmers on a cooperative basis. Their membership exceeded 500,000 and their business amounted to \$200,000,000.

To Enforce  
Margarine  
Standards

Butchers' Advocate, Aug. 20 reports: Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said last week that the Food and Drug Administration will enforce the recently promulgated definition and standard of identity for oleomargarine when it becomes effective on September 6. The administrator disclaimed any desire to discourage the use of butter, but contended that users of margarine were entitled to receive a product of acceptable food value, honestly labeled. "I find it impossible to believe," said Mr. McNutt, "that a definition of oleomargarine descriptive of the product as it actually is, along with the imposition of a fat standard which butter has been required for years to meet, can in any way impair the interests of the butter industry."

Examine Eyes Of  
Pullets At Time  
They Are Housed

In selecting pullets that are to go into laying houses, it is worthwhile to examine their eyes. Importance of the appearance of the eyes of chickens, especially those that are to be used as breeding stock, has been stressed by several workers during the last few years. The eyes may be classed as normal if the iris is orange and the pupil round, and as abnormal if the iris is brownish-gray or blue and the pupil is not round. Poor production and high mortality usually are more closely associated with an abnormal color of the iris than with an abnormal shape of the pupil. However, mortality is usually greatest when both types of abnormality occur simultaneously. The advisability of keeping pullets that have distinctly abnormal eyes may be seriously questioned. However, if such pullets are kept, it is best not to house them with pullets that have normal eyes. The obvious reason is that abnormal eyes are usually an indication of disease. --Harry W. Titus, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md. in Poultry Tribune, Sept.

He Built A Hotel  
For Pigs

Hoard's Dairyman (Aug. 25) reports: John Vuethrich of Greenwood, Wisconsin, has a unique hog house. The hogs eat downstairs, then go upstairs to sleep. It is all very simple -- the hog house is so constructed as to have a "room" about half the size of the individual pen, 4 feet above the floor. The hogs walk up a cleated ramp to their sleeping quarters. As all feeding is done downstairs, the "sleeping quarters" are clean and dry. The hog house is an inexpensive structure, not unlike other hog houses in general but having several small features that add to pig comfort and promote sanitation. The house, 20 feet wide and 100 feet long, is divided into six individual pens. The doors in these pens are of various sizes so as to permit "creep feeding" and "creep sleeping"; that is, the openings from one large end pen get smaller with each succeeding pen so that only the smallest pigs are able to get into the last pen on the opposite end.

Announce Borden  
Awards Winner

Hoard's Dairyman, Aug. 25 reports that: Annual Borden award of a gold medal and \$1,000 check was made through the American Dairy Science Association to Dr. Paul F. Sharp, Cornell University, and Prof. E. B. Hart, Wisconsin University, for their contribution to the advancement of dairy science. The awards were made at the recent American Dairy Science Association meeting by W. A. Wentworth, representing the Borden Company. Dr. Paul F. Sharp was chosen for the 1941 Borden award for outstanding contributions to the science of dairy manufacturing. He is the author of over 100 articles on the nutritive value of wheat, flour, milk, eggs, and potatoes. Professor E. B. Hart was selected by the American Dairy Science Association committee to receive the Borden award for his contribution to the dairy industry in the production field.

Man-Made Rubber  
In Commercial Use

In the first detailed scientific "box score" ever issued on the specific characteristics of synthetic rubber, the B. F. Goodrich Company recently disclosed that the man-made product excels natural rubber in four important service properties, equals it in six, and is only slightly below natural standards in three, reports Scientific American, September. "The results of a year of intensive testing show that Ameripol, the synthetic rubber created from petroleum, soap, natural gas, and air, can go to bat for natural rubber 769 out of 1000 times in the broad field of mechanical rubber goods," declared V. I. Montenyohl, vice-president in charge of the company's synthetics manufacture.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 48.

Section 1

September 8, 1941.

## WICKARD CALLS FOR GREATEST PRODUCTION IN HISTORY

Goals for 1942, calling for the largest production in the history of American Agriculture, were announced Sept. 8 by Secretary Wickard. The goals were established at levels high enough to provide a more abundant and nutritious diet for the civilian population and armed forces of this country, as well as to furnish essential foodstuffs for nations resisting aggression. In a message to American farmers, the Secretary said that we will not have to plow up hills and plains to get the urgently needed extra production, because we already have adequate reserves of feed grains for increased livestock production, and therefore, it will not be necessary to materially increase total crop acreage next year. To reach the production goals for 1942, the greatest effort will be required in dairying because the most urgent need is for more milk. In contrast, cotton, wheat and tobacco acreage will be somewhat smaller next year because we already have surpluses of these commodities. Goals for 1942 provide for total farm production 15% higher than the 1924-29 average, which is even higher than estimated 1941 production, which itself is a record. The campaign will be under the supervision of State and county U.S.D.A. Defense Boards.

## RUSS INVASIONS CUTS BELGIUM'S FOOD SUPPLIES

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The New York Herald Tribune (Sept. 8) says: Nazi invasion of Russia has cut off an important food supply source from occupied Belgium, according to a report recently issued by Dr. Edouard J. Bigwood, which finds the general health situation in that small country in an alarming state. Dr. Bigwood, technical adviser to the Belgium government in London, reported a calorie deficit of approximately 60 percent among adolescents and adults in urban districts, with a marked increase in T.B., malnutrition and deficiency diseases. Supplies from Russia, through an economic agreement arranged last spring, were expected to maintain the 225-gram bread ration, which covers about 50 percent of the basic 900-calorie diet. The Nazi invasion put an end to that arrangement, and the report says that if the country could not obtain grain imports from some source "the situation next winter may lead to a catastrophe."

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International  
Scientists To  
Hold Meeting

A Reuter dispatch from London to the New York Times (Sept. 8) says: Representatives of Great Britain, the Empire, United States, Soviet Russia and China will meet at a three-day scientific conference in London from Sept. 26 to 28, "to demonstrate the common purpose of men of science in insuring a post-war order in which the maximum benefits of science will be secured for all people."

Tells Chemists  
Mysteries of  
Pantothenic Acid

The New York Herald Tribune (Sept. 8) said that Dr. G. C. Supplee, director of the Borden Biological and Chemical Laboratories, Bainbridge, N.Y., described to the vanguard of 5,000 chemists arriving in Atlantic City, N.J. for the convention of the American Chemical Society, a vitamin and a hormone that are essential to each other and both essential to life to such an extent that the absence of one may swiftly cause mysterious death. The vitamin is pantothenic acid and the hormone is cortin, secreted by the adrenal glands. "Pantothenic acid has been called the 'acid of life' because it has been found to be essential to all forms of life," said Dr. Supplee. "It exists in such foods as yeast, molasses, rice hulls and liver. The mechanism through which this vitamin functions in living cells is entirely unknown. An absence or deficiency in pantothenic acid has been shown to result in damage and disfunction to the cortical or outer layer of the adrenal gland."

Rains, Cooler  
Weather Improve  
Corn Crop

A special report from Chicago to the New York Times (Sept. 8) says: Rains and cooler weather brought improvement in outlook for the corn crop in many parts of the corn belt, but there is a wide region where drought and excessive heat during the first half of August caused irreparable damage. As a result, local statisticians estimate that it will be necessary to make a downward revision in yield by 100 million bushels at least, with possibility that final returns will show somewhat under  $2\frac{1}{2}$  billion bushels, or about 50 million bushels more than harvested last year. About one-third of the Iowa crop was safe from frost on Sept. 1, and about 78 percent of Illinois corn will be safe by Sept. 20. These two States furnish more than 50 percent of the corn that enters into interstate commerce.

To Establish  
Rural Colonies  
In Argentina

A cable to the New York Journal of Commerce from Buenos Aires says: Argentina has taken the first steps toward carrying out an ambitious scheme for land settlement and rural economic development. The National Agrarian Council, which has been appointed to administer the new colonization law, will devise means for establishment of rural colonies throughout the republic and will negotiate with official banks and other State institutions for transfer of all real estate which may be utilized under the Government plan.

Feed Cows Special  
Feeds To Boost  
Vitamins in Milk

An article entitled - New Natural Vitamin Milk By Adohr - by Mark McMillin in August Dairy World says: Adohr Milk Farms of Los Angeles, California, have just announced a new milk product which promises to become one of the most successful sellers in the long list of Adohr innovations. The new milk, known as Certified Natural Vitamin Milk, has already been approved for Vitamin D by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, and is especially recommended by many California physicians. The chief distinction of the new product is that it contains no concentrates, nothing is added, nothing taken away. It is naturally richer in vitamins. This vitamin enrichment is made possible by a new method of scientific feeding developed at Adohr Farms after two years of research. Fourteen different grains, grasses, fruit meals and special mineral-and-vitamin foods are included in the diet of the cattle producing this new Natural Vitamin Milk.

Poultry Tribune for  
Sept. Reviews a  
New Book

"Handbook of Poultry Nutrition" by W. Ray Ewing. "The main reason for publishing this handbook is the demand for a condensed summary of the vast amount of poultry nutrition information that has been published, some of which has been contradictory and confusing to the layman; also because of the lack of time and inability of the average man interested in poultry nutrition to obtain and digest the mass of information available," explains the author in his preface. This is an 840-page book, containing poultry nutrition information, compiled and condensed from authentic sources, with some additions by the author, whose hobby and life work for more than 25 years has been devoted to poultry nutrition -- as a practical poultryman, manufacturer and lecturer on the subject.

National Aberdeen  
Angus Show

Utah Farmer (Aug. 15) says: W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, has just announced that the Association will hold its first National Aberdeen-Angus Show at Dallas, Texas, October 4th to 19th. The show will be held in conjunction with the Texas State Fair. \$10,000 is being offered in premiums, which sum is provided jointly by the Texas State Fair and the Angus Association. It is predicted that this attractive offering will bring out the largest and best exhibit of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever shown in America. The officers of the Association are especially pleased to hold the Association's first National Show in Texas because of the great interest in Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the southwestern states.

Check For Fowl  
Leukosis Found

Better Iowa (Sept. 1) reports: Fowl leukosis need no longer be allowed to run rampant among Iowa's poultry flocks, according to C. D. Lee and A. J. G. Maw, Iowa State College poultry specialists, who have worked out a program of breeding and culling designed to free flocks from the ravages of the disease. Cull several times a year, removing at each culling all birds that have gray eyes and those that are light in weight or have pale combs. Obviously, any that are paralyzed in the wings or are lame should be removed. The eyes, weight and comb colors of the birds are about the only obvious symptoms of the disease. By continually removing birds which show infection, birds that have shown resistance to the disease will be saved as breeders. The more frequently the flocks are culled the better the results will be, and an added benefit will be realized through elimination of the low producers.

Hay Fever Season  
Marches Up Map  
On Schedule

If one were anxious to follow ragweed around the calendar and the map he could keep in close touch with it about nine months out of the year, says Oren C. Durham, Principal Botanist, Abbott Laboratories, writing in Science News Letter for August 23. He could dodge it almost completely by staying in Houston until about the last week of September and then changing his residence to some northern city. A non-stop flight from Houston to Minneapolis by plane at 10,000 feet altitude would do the trick. Spores of certain kinds of fungi, principally molds, cause hay fever and asthma in just the same way as pollen, but not necessarily in the same persons. One man may be sensitive to certain pollens only, another to mold spores but not pollen, and still another to both pollens and spores. It is possible to prevent the symptoms caused by mold spores. The skin testing and treatment are carried out in the same way and produce the same degree of benefit as pollen treatment. A graduated series of hypodermic injections brings the patient's tolerance to a high level before the season begins and the treatment is continued at regular intervals to keep up the tolerance through the season.

A.D.A. Advertising  
To Continue

National Butter and Cheese Journal (Sept.) says: The American Dairy Association's advertising campaign on butter, cheese and other dairy products is to be continued on a larger scale. The expansion is made possible by the dairy farmers of Illinois, South Dakota, and Kansas joining those of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington to swell the A. D. A. campaign fund to approximately \$400,000 for the promotion of dairy products.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 9, 1941.

## EXPECT INCREASE IN U.S. FOOD EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

An Associated Press report from Washington to the New York Times (Sept. 9) says: Department of Agriculture expects export demands for U.S. food in 1942 to include dairy products from 5,420,000,000 pounds of milk, 509,000,000 dozen eggs, 1,350,000,000 pounds of pork and 640,000,000 pounds of lard. Great Britain probably would get 80 percent of such exports under terms of the lease-lend program, officials said. In announcing the new farm program, the Department said Britain looked to this country for about a fourth of its supply of animal protein foods or the equivalent of enough to feed 10 million persons.

## RE-SEED CUT-OVER FOREST LANDS FOR GRAZING

A United Press report to the New York Times (Sept. 9) from Olympia, Washington says: Washington is taking steps to solve one of its hardest land-use problems -- what to do with land that is logged-off and stands almost barren, full of tree stumps. Clearing the stumps so that the land can be farmed costs considerable money, whether done by dynamiting or bulldozers. So the plan now is to seed the cut-over land with crops which can be used for grazing of cattle and sheep. An experiment in seeding such land has been launched in Grays Harbor county under cooperation of local authorities and Washington State College. Seeding will be done so the grasses can sprout and be ready for grazing next Spring and Summer.

## BREAK GROUND FOR NEW SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT

A report from Naugatuck, Conn. to the New York Herald Tribune (Sept. 9) says: Ground was broken here today (Sept. 8) by the U.S. Rubber Co., for the first plant to be built in New England for production of synthetic rubber. With a capacity already increased to 10,000 tons a year, four times that originally planned, the plant is being built under an agreement of lease between the rubber company and the Defense Plant Corp. The latter is advancing funds for construction, with the company in charge of operations.

Appeal for Farm  
Help As Shortage  
Grows Acute in N.Y.

An Associated Press report to the New York Times (Sept. 9) from Albany, N.Y., says: Declaring farm labor shortage most acute since 1917, the State employment service appealed to both jobless and employed today to help meet an estimated deficiency of 12,000 workers. Acting on orders of Governor Lehman, Milton O. Loysen, director of the placement division, asked farmers to list their labor needs immediately. He urged unemployed to register with local employment services and also appealed to employed persons and students to register for part-time harvesting jobs as "a patriotic duty."

Exports to United  
Kingdom Up 74%  
For First 6 Months

The Department of Commerce reported to the New York Times (Sept. 9): United States exports to the United Kingdom in the first half of the current year were 74 percent greater than in the first six months of last year, while exports to Japan dropped 50 percent. Total exports were valued at \$2,085,000,000, a slight increase from the \$2,064,000,000 the year before, but a sharp rise from the \$1,957,000,000 for the last six months of 1940.

Claims Home  
Demonstration  
Groups Valuable

In her column in the Washington Daily News (Aug. 29) entitled - One Woman's Opinion - Mrs. Walter Ferguson contends that the Home Demonstration Clubs of Extension Service are doing the best group job in defense of democracy of all feminine organizations. She wrote....."In short, these women are not busy improving other people, either on the opposite side of the continent or the opposite side of the earth -- they are trying to improve themselves. Their meetings are an exchange of practical ideas about practical subjects. Subjects which women must master if they expect to function as good citizens -- child training, sewing, nutrition, the preparation and preservation of foodstuffs, religious standards in the home, recreation, poverty and crime problems in their neighborhood. It seems to me this group of farmers' wives and daughters is working wonders in the interest of the national economy, and because it represents the roots of that economy -- the stable, self-respecting, industrious American family -- I believe it deserves to be named the most useful and promising of our many feminine organizations."

Dairy Industries  
To Hold Big Show

Dairy World (Aug.) reports: The 1941 Dairy Industries Exposition from the Americas at Toronto, October 20 to 25, is already assured of being the largest and most representative odd-year show in the sixteen-year history of these annual expositions of equipment and supplies for the four-billion-dollar-a-year trade in milk and milk products. This year's Show is the third of the so-called odd-year expositions, which have alternated biannually with unlimited international expositions since 1937.

Money Still Wears  
Silk, But May Go  
All-American

Science News Letter (August 23) reports that: Dollar bills that Uncle Sam's Bureau of Engraving and Printing is turning out are still wearing silk. But Treasury officials state that shift to synthetic fiber replacing the familiar fine fibers of silk in paper money can be made at any time, since an official order on April 22 paved the way for a change. The order authorized as the distinctive feature of our currency paper "small segments of silk or synthetic fiber colored red and blue and incorporated in the body of the paper while in the process of manufacture." The amount of silk needed for the paper is so small that the raw material in a pair of the soon-to-extinct silk stockings would dress up a lot of dollars. But if the United States goes all the way off the silk standard, our money will be all-American too.

Pigs To Serve  
As Guinea Pigs

Because people eat like pigs, and pigs are like people in a lot of ways, real pigs are being used instead of guinea pigs in a series of large-scale researches on diet, especially vitamins, conducted at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, with the chemical manufacturing firm of Merck and Company cooperating, says Science News Letter (Aug. 23). The object of the experiments is to get more accurate information about the value of various dietary combinations. At present there are a dozen pigs on diets at the experiment station. Eventually there will be fifty, with a board bill running up to \$10,000 a year. This is because of the high cost of the special food they eat, and particularly of the large quantities of concentrated vitamins needed in the researches. Vitamins are to be added or withheld, according to the program of the research staff, and the effects on the health of the pigs are carefully recorded. The research program calls for study from several angles. Not only will the pigs be looked upon as deputy human beings, in their direct reactions to the various diets; they will also be studied simply as what they are, animals destined eventually to provide meat and lard and other products, and the diets will be considered as they affect their ultimate market value.

Unprofitable Routes  
Eliminated To Save  
Gas in Canada

National Butter and Cheese Journal (Sept.) reports: In order to effect gasoline savings in line with defense efforts, Canadian creamery owners have been forced to discontinue unprofitable routes and eliminate much unnecessary duplication of routes. In Ontario, the milk control board has ordered that all "special delivery" service be stopped. Highly commended are the cities in which six-day milk deliveries have been put into effect, and "no Wednesday deliveries" are even being discussed in some cities.

Is This The  
Biggest Silo?

Country Gentleman (Sept.) says: What is believed to be the largest batch of alfalfa or grass silage put up anywhere in one silo was fed out this past winter to 2300 yearling steers on the Baca Float Ranch in Southern Arizona. The dimensions of the silo were approximately 130 by 35 by 18 feet. A remarkable feature was the freedom from spoilage, which ran only about four inches deep on the surface and practically none along the walls.

Trailer is Haying  
Timesaver

Country Gentleman (Sept.) says: A trailer platform, which is hooked onto the pickup baler, is a timesaver for Clifford Morris, near Paris, Illinois. Instead of being scattered over the field, necessitating numerous starts and stops in loading, the bales are bunched at desired locations in the field. The platform holds fifteen bales. The inventor-operator uses the wheels from his old corn picker.

Food Seller Must  
Beware, New York  
Courts Declare

The National Provisioner (Aug. 23) says: Two decisions handed down recently by New York state courts in connection with sale of unwholesome food and the maintenance of sanitary conditions in a food plant emphasize that protection of the consumer should be the primary consideration of food laws. Decisions by New York courts often influence judicial opinion in other states. The Court of Appeals ruled that violations of food laws are not excused by lack of guilty intent or by evidence of mere good faith. It stated, in part: "The danger to human life and health from unwholesome food is so great that the courts generally have treated food differently from most other products...In this field of law, the obligation to beware is on the seller rather than the buyer. Lack of proof of guilty intent does not satisfy that obligation."

Farm Income From  
Meat Animals Far  
Above 1940

The National Provisioner (Aug. 23) reports: Cash income received by farmers and livestock growers from the sale of meat animals was \$72,000,000 or 44 percent greater in June this year than in June a year ago, according to an announcement by the American Meat Institute. Larger marketings of cattle and hogs and higher prices paid for livestock largely accounted for the increase. The Institute added: "Preliminary figures just made available by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that in June, 1941 the cash income to agriculture from the sale of meat animals amounted to \$234,000,000, whereas in June, 1940 this figure was \$162,000,000. For the period January-June of this year, livestock growers received a total of \$1,404,000,000."

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 10, 1941.

## FARM LOAN CONFERENCE TO BE HELD SEPT. 26

The making of loans to farmers on the basis of normal values will be discussed at a conference of farm mortgage lenders, insurance company executives, national farm leaders, and government officials called by A. G. Black, Governor of the FCA. More than a hundred executives and farm leaders are expected to attend the conference to be held in Washington at the FCA on Friday, September 26. Farm prices and farm incomes have been rising, and in calling the conference the FCA seeks to encourage on the part of all institutions and agencies lending to agriculture a loan policy which recognizes normal values as a basis for appraisal in the making of farm loans. Governor Black pointed out that throughout the depression FCA made all its mortgage loans on the basis of normal values. "Regardless of the substantial rise in commodity prices that has taken place we expect to continue to adhere to a policy of lending on this basis," he said.

## EAT PROPER FOODS AND STAY YOUNG ADVISE CHEMISTS

The New York Times (Sept. 10) says: Prof. Henry C. Sherman of Columbia University told members of the American Chemical Society meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. yesterday, that one of the methods of postponing the gradual loss of man's "intrinsic resistance," holding the secret of a long life and a short old age, is a diet unusually rich in the "protective foods," fruits, vegetables and milk in their various forms. "We are finding the relation of the level of intake to the bodily store of vitamin A to be even more strikingly significant and more influenced by age than hitherto suspected. Further studies of the influence of the life history of vitamin A intake upon the time of aging and the length of life are now rendered especially desirable by the growing probability that the vitamin A requirement increases with age and by recent discovery of the very high incidence of previously undetected shortages of vitamin A in adults."

## EXCELLENT PASTURES MAKE "NURSE-MAIDS" OUT OF COW-BOYS

A United Press report to the New York Times (Sept. 10) from Phoenix, Arizona says: Cattle and sheep men of Arizona are paradoxically troubled by excess water and grazing facilities. Ranchers say the rains have produced such an abundance of grass that cows give more milk than their calves can consume. Because of this, real "he-men" cowboys have been reduced to the occupation of milking cows.

Demand for Farms  
Shows Sharp Rise  
Survey Shows

A report to the New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 10) from Minneapolis says: Farms are selling faster than at any time since the depression -- selling to tenant farmers who cannot find satisfactory land available for rent; selling to factory workers who want to raise part of their food; selling to inflation-minded business men and harried investors; and to city families who want a cushiony retirement spot in case of personal or national economic troubles. But according to a survey of farm realty agencies by Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., few present farmer-owners are adding to their acreage now because the combination of the draft and industrial labor demand is making it difficult for them to get enough help to operate the acres they already own. Therefore, unimproved farm land has not shown the run-up in sales enjoyed by farms complete with buildings, the study finds.

Sweet Potato  
Silage

Southern Agriculturalist (Aug.) reports: Green sweet potato vines as well as the jumbo potatoes make good silage. The vines and the jumbos may be mixed and run through a silage cutter and packed in a trench silo just as corn or sorghum silage is put up. Both contain sufficient moisture so that there is no need to add water as the silo is filled. On the other hand, a small quantity of cheap molasses may be mixed with the sweet potato vines as they are put into the silo. Cattle readily eat both the sweet potato and the sweet potato vine silage, and it also has promise as a winter feed for sheep at lambing time.

Use Tear Gas to  
Rout Eelworms

Science (Aug. 29) says: Tear gas (chloropicrin) makes the soil safe for watermelons in parts of the country, especially the South, where the destructive eelworm pest has practically wiped out watermelon culture, has been discovered by investigators in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Chloropicrin has been known for some time as an effective soil disinfectant, killing some kinds of weed seeds as well as worms, earth-dwelling insects, etc. It has been used by greenhouse men, but its cost places it out of the question for the large masses of soil in outdoor fields and gardens. Eelworms travel at the modest rate of an inch a month. Hence, if the spots where watermelon hills are to be located are given a sufficient injection of the tear gas to clean out the area that is going to be occupied by the watermelon roots, the crop can be grown and harvested safely.

New Weather Map Symbols Weather maps are going to have a radically different appearance before long. They will be speckled all over with new symbols that look like Indian picture-writing, with a suggestion of shorthand thrown in, says Science News Letter (Aug. 23). They won't be hard to read, however. Most of them have a graphic resemblance to the thing they are intended to indicate. Thus, a round dot means rain, a six-pointed star means snow, a white circle means a clear sky, a down-sloping line means falling barometer, and so on.

German Army  
Lacks Meat

The German army is making the best of a small meat supply by mixing its meat with other food products and substituting other proteins for meat, according to a recent talk made by Lt. Col. Orville Jackson of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps before officers of the sixth corps area. Lt. Col. Jackson described both "Edelsoja" and "Bratlings." Edelsoja is a high protein soybean flour and Bratlings is a meat substitute derived from such materials as vegetables and animal albumin added to cabbage rolls, meat balls or chopped meat. It tastes like meat, and, according to the Germans, satisfies the appetite. The Germans also use a Bratling powder -- a mixture of soybean, grain and milk albumin spiced with herbs. This powder is added to other dishes and is claimed to be very nourishing and cheaper than other animal and vegetable foods. According to information reaching the Quartermaster Corps, the small amount of meat in the German military diet goes a long way. Germinating soybeans and rye grain are added to sausage during grinding and the resulting mixture is said to be high in vitamin content. (National Provisioner, Aug. 23)

Suggests Plant  
Between Milwaukee  
And Chicago

National Butter and Cheese Journal (Sept.) reports: A proposal to build a flexible surplus plant between Chicago and Milwaukee was made by A. G. Lauterbach, Chicago, president of the Pure Milk Association, in an address to Racine County Dairymen August 11. The plant would take care of milk produced in excess of current market demands.

Use Peaches  
For Fuel

The Shirley (Indiana) News (Sept. 5) says: Ingenious is the fuel business developed by a California man who makes a round of canning plants, collects discarded peach stones, dries them in the sun, then resells them for fireplace fuel. Scientists believe that some day important industrial products will be found in peach stones. In colonial days, peaches were used for cider and brandy and were preserved by drying. Forsythe's famous fruit book of 1803 reports that peaches ripened from July to November and the great surplus was "applied as food to hogs."

New Forestry  
Book Published

Science News Letter, August 30, reviews:  
Forestry in Farm Management -- R. H. Westveld  
and Ralph H. Peck -- Wiley, 339 p., illus.

A thoroughly practical book that should form the foundation of a required course for every student in agricultural colleges -- and be carried home for frequent reference after graduation.

Plan To Stop  
Milk Strikes

Hoard's Dairyman (Sept. 10) says: A five-point program designed to remove the causes of milk strikes has been announced by Dr. Leland Spencer, professor of marketing at Cornell University. The suggestions are based on a study of six strikes, dating from October, 1916, and concluding with the one in July, 1941, which received more support than had generally been anticipated, he said. The program: (1) Keep farm price of milk in close adjustment with production costs and farm living expenses; provide for automatic adjustment of price of class I milk with changes in prices of butter or condensery milk. (2) Announce uniform prices at least one month in advance. See if producers can be paid twice a month. (3) Provide prompt, automatic adjustment of prices for class I and class II milk whenever a drouth becomes serious. (4) Guard against introducing provisions into the federal order that are unfair or economically unsound; bring the process of amendments closer to the producer, and provide for frank discussion before final draft is submitted; also provide for more interchange of views between government officials and producers on vital issues of milk regulation. (5) Work for greater unity among the producers.

Big Prizes In  
Dairy Cattle  
Congress

Hoard's Dairyman (Sept. 10) says: Total cash premiums of over \$21,000 await dairy cattle exhibitors at the 32nd Annual Dairy Cattle Congress to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 29 to Oct. 5, according to a recent announcement by the management. The premium figure is the largest ever offered by the Dairy Cattle Congress. Of the cash awards, \$14,760 will go to the winners in the open classes, while state herds will receive \$3,740 and the club show \$2,544. The prize money being offered by the Dairy Cattle Congress is supplemented by the following amounts: Holstein-Friesian Association, \$1,500; American Jersey Cattle Club, \$500; and the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, \$500.

Invents Improved  
Corn Picker

Science News Letter for Sept. 6, reports: An improvement in corn-picking machinery is claimed in patent 2,252,159, issued to R. H. Blank of Walcott, Iowa. Distinguishing feature in Mr. Blank's invention is a series of spiral ribs wound round a pair of gradually converging rollers. Near the top of the rollers, where the actual picking operation takes place, the spirals are bent into a reversal of their course up to that point.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 11, 1941.

## ESTIMATE BIGGEST CROP PRODUCTION FOR MANY YEARS

The Department's Sept. 1 crop report issued yesterday indicated that despite drouth conditions in August, aggregate crop production this year was expected to be nearly 2 percent larger than any previous season except 1937. Prospects for corn declined slightly in Aug., but estimates of wheat production were increased to give the nation its second largest crop on record. Corn production, on the basis of conditions on Sept. 1, was forecast at 2,523,964,000 bushels, a drop of about 64 million bushels from the estimate as of Aug. 1, but still about 75 million bushels above the 1940 crop, and about 217 million bushels more than 1930-39 average. This year's crops of barley, rice, grain sorghums, dry beans, dry peas, soy beans and commercial vegetables were expected to exceed production in any previous season.

## BRITISH CLAIM LEND-LEASE MATERIAL NOT BEING MIS-USED

A United Press report to the New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 11) says: Great Britain today assured U.S. that lend-lease materials have not and will not be used in unfair competition with American exporters in world markets.... Assurance was contained in a memorandum by British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, which was transmitted to the State Department by John G. Winant, Ambassador to London. It pledged the British Government: To employ all lend-lease materials in the prosecution of the war. To prevent diversion of these materials for private gain. To safeguard against re-exporting of lend-lease goods. To prevent British exporters from building up new markets at the expense of American exporters by using materials similar to those supplied Britain under the Lend-Lease Act.

## REPORT REDUCTION IN CANADIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION

A report from Ottawa, Ont. to the New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 11) says: Canada's total wheat production in 1941 is placed at 306,459,000 bushels in the first official estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics today. This represents a major reduction of 244,931,000 bushels from the 1940 Canadian production of 551,390,000 bushels, which is attributable almost equally to the wheat acreage reduction program undertaken last spring and to below-normal yields.

Farms in Circles  
But Gets "Chores"  
Done Easily

A UP report from Palmyra, Illinois to the New York Times (Sept. 11) says: Frank Andrew has one of the most remarkable gadgets seen around these parts since Grandpa brought home a kaleidoscope. The device consists of an ordinary tractor and combine attached to a long piece of piano wire which Andrew fastens to a pole in the middle of the field he wants to work. "All I have to do is start the machinery," he explains. "When the tractor starts to move the wire winds around an old automobile wheel on top of the pole, automatically pulling the tractor toward the middle in concentric circles." The device works equally well for plowing, cultivating, planting, or harvesting. Andrew, who is a 27 year old graduate of the Illinois College of Agriculture, has been farming in circles for three years.

More Birds In  
Pasture Areas That  
Are Not Overgrazed

Science Service (Aug. 26) reports from Albuquerque, N.M.: Properly cared for grazing land not only keeps cows contented; it supports larger populations of small birds. To study the relation of overgrazing to reduction in bird numbers, four 160-acre plots were selected. Two of them were within an area formerly overgrazed but now recovering its range value under the scientific management of the Soil Conservation Service. The other two were in a nearby area still subject to severe overgrazing. Careful censuses of bird populations of all four areas were made. It was found that the two overgrazed plots were home to 92 birds representing 12 small-bird species, while the scientifically managed, better covered plots yielded a count of 186, with 14 species represented.

Talks on Meat  
Planned for  
AMI Convention

The National Provisioner (Sept. 6) says: Lard processing, meat canning problems, dark cutting beef, the smoking of sausage, and other subjects of vital interest to meat packers will be discussed at the sectional meeting on chemistry at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Meat Institute on Friday morning, October 5. The convention will be held at the Drake hotel, Chicago, from Friday through Tuesday, October 3 to 7. Dr. Henry R. Kraybill, director of the Institute's department of scientific research, will discuss some of the new methods of studying lard stability which have been developed in the Institute's research laboratory at the University of Chicago.

Turkey Exposition  
December 11-15

Turkey World (Sept.) says: The Chicago International Turkey Exposition sponsored by the Chicago International Poultry Exposition, Inc., will be held in the world famous International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., December 11-15.

Hybrid Corn  
For Silage

Hoard's Dairyman (Sept. 10) reports: If there is any difference in feeding value of silages made from open-pollinated corn and from hybrids, apparently cows are unable to detect it. Moreover, chemical analyses indicate hybrid silage compares favorably with open-pollinated corn silage. These findings were made in comparing a 115-day Wisconsin hybrid with Golden Glow at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Since only one representative of each group was investigated, the results do not necessarily mean that all hybrids make as good silage as all open-pollinated varieties, or vice versa. On the other hand, there is no reason to believe there is much difference in the feeding value of strains and varieties which mature in the same length of time. The greater lodging resistance and apparent "stiffness" of stalks in hybrid strains have raised the question whether they contain more indigestible fiber and lignin than open-pollinated corn. However, the hybrid tested here contained about the same amount of fiber and somewhat less lignin, on a dry matter basis, than did Golden Glow. The feeding trial was carried out with 12 Holstein cows.

Calves Do Better  
With "Nipple Pail"  
Feeding

Interstate Milk Producers' Review (Sept.) reports: The use of a nipple pail for calf feeding is recommended by Dr. George E. Taylor, extension dairyman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture. He describes the nipple pail as "an excellent imitation of nature's method of feeding." Young calves are said to become accustomed to this feeding method very quickly and digestive disturbances and calf scours are greatly reduced. About seven to eight minutes are required for a calf to nurse ten pounds of milk from the nipple pail, while the same calf might consume the same amount of milk out of an open pail in less than 30 seconds. The difference in feeding time is largely responsible for the improved results, says Dr. Taylor.

Colombia Buying  
U. S. Cattle

Holstein-Friesian World (Aug. 30) says: W. L. Baird and Arthur Bennett of the Inter-County Dairy Cattle Association, Waukesha, Wis., report that a fine lot of Mid-West Holsteins have recently been sold through their agency to the Government of Columbia, South America, represented by Dr. Manuel Gomez Rueda, Director of Animal Husbandry in the Ministry of Economics and Sr. Augusto Tono, commercial attache of the Colombian Embassy at Washington, who are touring the country selecting cattle for Colombian shipment. They expect to buy between 400 and 500 head of dairy and beef cattle, of which about half will be pure bred Holsteins. These buyers say that their government, by making large purchases and shipping in large numbers, can cut down the overhead expense and thus trim the cost, the animals later being resold to private farm, ranch and dairy owners, to whom governmental loans are available to finance the purchases.

"Sleeping Fruit"  
On Market

Better Rural Life (Sept.) reports: The first commercial test of "sleeping fruit" is on the market this summer. The fruit is a crop of 1940 apples kept asleep by a new process through which, it is reported, they remain as fresh as when picked. The test comprises four storages in New York State and at Cornell University, where the process has been developed by H. M. Smock, professor of pomology. Last fall the fruit was placed in cool rooms, 8 degrees above the usual 32 degree cold storage temperature. The rooms were tightly sealed and the oxygen of the air reduced to 2 percent instead of the normal 20 percent. The carbon dioxide was raised to 5 percent, the gas coming from the fruit. The effect of this type of storage is literally to slow down the rate of living or of aging and dying of the fruit, so it lasts for many months without detectable change.

Train Shows  
S.C. Farmers  
Defense Aid

The Christian Science Monitor (Sept. 6) says: What is believed to be one of the most unusual exhibit trains in history, devoted to a broad displaying of how the farmer can aid national defense, will leave Columbia, S. C., Monday (Sept. 8) on a three weeks tour of the State of South Carolina. Officially known as the "Live Stock and Better Farm Living Special," the train represents the joint efforts of the Atlantic Coast Line road and the extension department of Clemson Agricultural College, and will be the first "Better Farm Living Special" in the tidewater South.

Bacteria Killed By  
Short Sound Waves

Science Service (Aug. 26) reports from Berkeley, Calif.: A new generator, that kills bacteria and other microorganisms with very short sound waves, has been built at the University of California here. The new device, developed by Prof. A. P. Krueger, consists of a nickel tube within a magnetic field, activated by electrical impulses. The tube is first elongated, then contracted by the alternate pulls of the magnets. So rapid is this oscillating motion that the nickel tube emits sound waves with a high frequency of 9,300 cycles a second. Staphylococci, the bacteria that cause boils and carbuncles, were all killed by this penetrating sound. Bacteriophage, a virus disease of bacteria, was also destroyed, and the cellular secretion from which bacteriophage is formed was made permanently inert.

Discusses Equipment  
For Freezing And  
Storing Foods

An article by P. T. Montfort, Research Associate, Agricultural Engineering Department, Texas A & M, in the Sept. issue of Refrigerating Engineering, discusses equipment for freezing and storing foods on farms. He says: Temperature requirements for refrigeration on individual farms will vary widely depending upon a number of factors such as: (a) type of farm; (b) size of farm family; (c) kind of commodity to be stored; and (d) length of storage period.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXII, No. 52.

Section 1

September 12, 1941.

CROP PRODUCTION  
IN ENGLAND AT  
RECORD HIGH

The New York Times (Sept. 12) reports: Having increased its arable land from 12 million to 16 million acres in the last two years, England is harvesting a bumper crop of food-stuffs, by far the largest in its long history, Leonard K. Elmhurst, of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists, told a meeting last night at the Museum of Science and Industry. He described as "revolutionary" changes that have been taking place in English agriculture in wartime. Although only 5,000 tractors were at work at the close of the last war, there are 90,000 such machines now in use in England. Farm production in some parts of the country has multiplied by 400 percent. Drainage, reclamation of derelict land and a successful war against pests and plant diseases have helped increase quantities of home-grown food for Britain's civilian and armed forces. There is a shortage of skilled labor for harvesting all crops, Elmhurst remarked. To meet that situation, the Government has set up camps for training thousands of girls from cities and is mobilizing high school children to reap the harvest.

CLAIM GERMANY IS  
GAINING "ONLY  
EMPTY SQ. MILES"

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A United Press report to the New York Herald Tribune (Sept. 12) says: Russia's "scorched earth" policy will hit Germany hard economically this winter, government economists predicted today. A Commerce Department survey reported that German publications admitted vital importance of Soviet supplies of feed grain for maintenance of German hogs. These supplies appeared to be more important for 1941 because of the admittedly unfavorable outlook for grain supplies in occupied Balkan nations during the coming crop year. Conflict with Russia was reported to have stopped all German trade with Middle and Far East, including imports of soybeans: from Manchuria and cotton, hides, rice and other products from Iran and Afghanistan. Rubber, tin and other war essentials which Germany obtained by way of Siberia are now also cut off. A government authority on European affairs said that German gains on Russian territory have earned "nothing but empty square miles." "As far as we've heard," he said, "the German Army hasn't captured a thing in Russia that will be of any great material benefit to the Reich. The longer the Russian campaign continues the more opportunity the Russians will have to destroy crops and machinery and to transport portable materials deeper into the interior."

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Ask Texans To  
Aid Defense With  
Better Farming

A report from Longview, Texas to the New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 12) says: Citizens of East Texas were urged to make three specific and important contributions to the national defense program in the "Battle of Food," by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce agricultural department today: (1) Plant legume cover crops now, such as hairy vetch, bur clover and winter peas to prevent winter soil erosion and increase productivity of soil; (2) Improve pasture lands by increasing their carrying capacity through sowing additional clovers and grasses, fertilization, when practical, and effective tillage and mowing; and (3) Inauguration of a home garden movement, not only on farms, but in towns and cities, to increase total food supply and help to meet rising food costs.

College Deans To  
Survey N.Y. Milk  
Production Costs

An AP report from Van Hornesville, N.Y. to the New York Times (Sept. 12) says: Spokesmen of 5 major milk producing organizations supplying New York City market said today that deans of three agricultural colleges would survey milk production costs preliminary to filing of "a new petition for an additional increase in price." Meeting with Owen D. Young, retired industrialist, producers said the survey would be made to determine "the fair average cost of producing 100 pounds of milk for the New York City fluid market." Surveys will be conducted by Deans C. E. Ladd of Cornell, S. W. Fletcher of Penn State and J. L. Hills of the University of Vermont.

Claim Amazing  
Waste of Vitamins

Science Digest (Oct.) condenses an article in Nature: The low mechanical efficiency with which a steam engine converts heat into energy is nothing compared with the waste of vitamin C which takes place between the time a green vegetable is harvested and its final disappearance from the diner's fork. A cabbage bought at market may perhaps be expected to contain 60 percent of its original vitamin C content, the housewife probably throws away no more than 20 percent of the remainder in preparing the vegetable for the pot, leaving 48 percent of the original vitamin. During boiling, however, although a negligible proportion is destroyed by the heat, about 65 percent is extracted by the cooking water and usually thrown away. Thus 17 percent of the vitamin C with which the cabbage left the field is all that remains when it reaches the table, and if the dish is kept hot before being served even this small residue quickly dwindles to extinction.

Survey Shows 3/4  
of World Ill-Fed  
In Normal Times

Science Service (Aug. 26) reports: Three-fourths of the world's 2,000,000,000 people depend so heavily on potatoes and cereal crops for food that their bodies are likely to suffer damage from the ill-balanced diet, according to a survey of what the world is accustomed to eating by Dr. Merrill K. Bennett of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University. He finds low income levels to blame for a great deal of the world's monotonous diet habits. And he declares that the only hope for improving human nutrition lies in a world-wide and economic peace, as well as a military and political peace, after the present war.

Soya Paint  
For Traffic

American Miller (Sept.) reports: Soybean oil treated by a new process just developed at the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory in Illinois, promises to meet the needs for traffic paint and to compete in this respect with imported tung oil if Asiatic conditions interfere with imports. Soybean oil has made an excellent record for durability in ordinary paints and varnishes, but it dries too slowly to serve as a base for traffic paint. But recent research at the laboratory, according to Dr. R. T. Milner, director, shows that heating the oil with an organic chemical that acts as an "accelerator," speeds up thickening of the oil, which leads to a fast drying varnish. Addition of a resin or gum and pigment, and of a thinner, forms a satisfactory traffic paint, the experimenters think on the basis of early tests. A large scale test under service conditions on highways is starting soon. Traffic paints have called for importation of thousands of gallons of tung oil. If the new paint proves satisfactory it will be an outlet for thousands of gallons of soybean oil, and doubly welcome because the soybean crop has been increasing rapidly in recent years.

Michigan Celery  
Precooled Now

Ice and Refrigeration (Sept.) reports: What is claimed to be the first attempt to precool celery on a large scale in the middle west is being practiced in Michigan, where Muskegon Cooperative Celery Growers Association, Inc., is shipping about 600,000 bunches, or 300 cars, of precooled celery to market. A new plant, in which celery is precooled, was put into operation on July 12. The celery is cooled before being loaded into refrigerated trucks or in iced cars for delivery to midwest and eastern markets. Muskegon, as is now well known, is the leader in celery production in this country. The water cooling takes all field heat out of the celery and lowers the temperature to approximately 32° F., which insures crisp, fresh celery at the delivery point. Our crop this year is of excellent quality which was greatly benefited by rains recently.

Powdered Food  
Gains Importance  
In Defense

Science Service (Aug. 28) says: Taking a cue from the Army, civilians in the United States may soon be buying their groceries in the form of food powders in increasing quantity. Since a pound of potatoes in powdered form equals 10 pounds of spuds in the round, saving which can be effected in precious transportation space is tremendous. Newest dehydrated foods developed by the Quartermaster Corps' research laboratory in Chicago are pronounced far more satisfactory in flavor and food value when they are cooked than dehydrated beans, peas, and onions that were shipped overseas to the AEF in World War Days. War Department officials predict that soldiers will like these new condensed foods well enough to influence American food habits in general. Department of Agriculture is working on a special program of research in California to improve methods and equipment for dehydrating vegetables, with special emphasis on such protective foods as tomatoes, leafy vegetables, carrots and green beans.

Wine Consumption  
Is Increasing

California Cultivator (Sept. 6) says: Total apparent consumption of wine in the United States during 1940 was 89,802,000 gallons, according to a preliminary annual survey made by the Wine Institute. Individual states that led in wine use included California, 19,731,000 gallons; New York, 13,580,000 gallons; Illinois, 5,578,000 gallons; New Jersey, 5,418,000 gallons, and Ohio, 4,350,000 gallons (estimated). Wine consumption in Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland and North Carolina topped the one-million gallon mark for the first time during 1940. This brings to 20 the number of states now consuming more than a million gallons of wine a year, as compared with 15 during 1939.

Artificial Light  
Induced Pheasants  
To Lay Early

Science Service (Aug. 25) reports from Hartford, Conn. that: The poultryman's trick of using artificial light has been used successfully in getting early "settings" of pheasant eggs, by Prof. Thomas Hume Bissonnette of Trinity College here and Albert George Csech of Shade Swamp Sanctuary at Farmington, Conn. Mongolian, ring-neck and black-neck pheasants were used in the experiments. Lights were turned on above their pens at the beginning of January and continued until late in April. All three species began laying fertile eggs in February, while similar groups, left unlighted at night as controls, did not begin to lay until in April.

No More White  
Sidewall Tires

Business Week (Aug. 30) said: William Price, who made the first white sidewall tire for U.S. Rubber, worked on the last one to be manufactured by U.S. last week. A facsimile in rubber of the OPM order signed by E.R. Stettinius, discontinuing production of these tires, was vulcanized into the white sidewall. It takes about two pounds more crude rubber to make a white sidewall tire than it does to make a regular black one; it is estimated that this OPM order will save more than 6,000 tons of crude rubber a year.

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 53.

Section 1

September 15, 1941.

TOBACCO, POTATO  
CROP MOVEMENT  
FACILITATED

The Washington Bureau of the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 15, says gasoline restrictions on suppliers, resellers, and service stations in certain areas of Maine, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, were lowered yesterday through joint action of the OPM Division of Civilian Supply and the Office of the Federal Petroleum Coordinator, to facilitate movement of the southern tobacco crop and the Maine potato output. The action permits the gasoline supply in the area affected during September on the basis of September 1940 gallonage, plus 10 percent. September is the month for movement of tobacco and Maine potatoes.

GRAIN, SOYBEAN  
MARKETS AT  
HIGH LEVELS

A Chicago report to the New York Times, Sept. 15, says bullish operations in both the grain and soybean markets, which have continued almost without interruptions for more than two months, carried quotations on wheat, corn, and rye to peak levels since 1937 last week, while a new record for seven years was established by oats. Soybeans were run up to the best prices yet recorded. Cash barley sold at its best since 1937.

SALMON CATCH  
AT 30-YEAR HIGH

An AP report from Astoria (Oreg.) in the New York Herald Tribune, Sept. 15, says Columbia River fishermen yesterday deluged canning factories with the largest catch of Chinook salmon in 30 years. Packers said more than 5,000,000 pounds had landed since the fall season opened three days ago.

POTATOES REPLACE  
BREAD, MEAT  
IN FRANCE

An AP report from Vichy in the Baltimore Sun (Sept. 15) says: Food Secretary Paul Charbin yesterday promised Frenchmen potatoes to take the place of the "unfortunately insufficient ration of bread and meat" for the winter. Charbin informed farmers of the regulations by which Government agencies will determine how much of their potatoes farmers may keep and how much must be turned over to the Government.

Vitamin C  
Effect on  
Reproduction

A Madison report in the New York Herald Tribune (Sept. 15) says: Male virility and female fertility have been restored through the administration of vitamin C in experiments on cattle at the University of Wisconsin, by Prof. Paul H. Phillips, of the department of biochemistry and animal husbandry. Similar reports have been obtained with pigs and rabbits and tests are under way with other species. Vitamin C, known as ascorbic acid, is supplied most plentifully in the diet by citrus fruits, tomatoes and other red vegetables, and paprika.

Farm and Home  
Talks for Week  
Of Sept. 15

Talks scheduled for National Farm and Home Hour radio program (NBC) week of Sept. 15 include: Sept. 18 - L. L. Needler, Chief of Farm Equipment and Supplies Division, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, "Farm Machinery Priorities," Samuel H. McCrory, BACE, "The Care of Farm Machinery"; Sept. 19 - round table discussion of plans for increasing production of food in the United States. Participants to be selected from meeting in Chicago called by Secretary Wickard.

Food Stamp  
Plan Ends  
First Year

Butchers' Advocate (Sept. 10) says: Though a year of operation in Brooklyn, and six months in the other four boroughs of New York City, the Federal Food Stamp plan has brought more than \$9,000,000 worth of foods to the tables of 420,000 undernourished persons in the city. L. L. Horch, district supervisor for the surplus marketing administration in New York City said this figure far surpassed expectations. Brooklyn was one of the first areas in the Northeastern region to be designated for food operations. There are now 400 food stamp towns, cities, counties and states throughout the country, with more than 100 in the northeastern district. Through this plan surplus meats, dairy products, vegetables and fruits are distributed to qualified persons.

Soldiers Test  
Value of  
Fortified Bread

Food Industries (Sept.) reports: The Army is making extensive tests of enriched bread in the soldier diet. All during August, soldiers at Fort Meade, in Maryland, were alternately given three types of enriched bread as part of regular mess rations. Once each week, bread made with fortified flour was served. On two days a week, the men were served bread made with enriched yeast. On the other four days, bread made with brewers' yeast was provided. Samples of each type, baked at the post bakery, are being analyzed at recognized vitamin laboratories. Results will guide the Quartermaster Corps in determining general Army use in the future. During the month, soldiers at Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort Story, Va., also ate enriched bread obtained from commercial bakers.

Home-Grown  
Oils Made  
Similar to Tung

Science Service (Sept. 9) reported from the Atlantic City, N.J. meeting of the American Chemical Society: A technique something like soap-making, but more severe, is now being used to convert American-grown oils, like linseed and soybean, into drying oils for the paint and varnish industry, Dr. Theodore F. Bradley and Dr. David Richardson of the American Cyanamid Company told their fellow-chemists. Quick-drying oils are urgently needed in both defense and civil industries, and because of the Japanese invasion the Chinese source has been grievously pinched, while the domestic production of tung oil along the Gulf Coast at present supplies less than 5% of our peace-time needs. The oils to be treated are first boiled with alkali and water at high temperatures. This converts them into a kind of soap, from which the fatty acids are then separated by adding mineral acid. These fatty acids can then be combined with glycerol to form the quick-drying oils.

Vitamin B Intake  
Should Vary With  
"Speed of Life"

Science Digest (Oct.) reports: Short tempers, inefficiency, headaches, backaches, and stomach distress after meals are what come from eating regularly over a long period a diet that is just a little short in the morale vitamin, B<sub>1</sub>, diet studies at the Mayo Clinic show. The amount of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> a normal person needs, the doctors conclude, must be determined "in terms of the speed at which he wishes to live, the activities he wishes to pursue," and also according to individual personal differences. The optimal intake is not less than 0.5 mg. and not more than 1.0 mg. per 1,000 calories of an ordinary diet.

4-H Feeders May  
Be Impractical

Capper's Farmer (Sept.) says: A lot of impractical foolishness has crept into 4-H beef-feeding projects, C. A. Munch, extension agent in Hood county, Texas, is convinced. "We need to get together and draw up a new set of regulations," he said. "Some of the boys in this state are using as high as 2 nurse cows for a calf. That is because the competitive feature has been over-stressed. Nurse cows are not economically practical after a calf reaches weaning age, and any boy that uses one after that time is getting the wrong start as a feeder. Too many are counting on prize money and auction premiums to overcome losses that might otherwise result from extravagant feeding methods. We must make this business practical by teaching the boys that the primary reason for fattening steers is to market home-grown feed profitably."

Nesbit Joins  
Jersey Dairy  
Cattle Ass'n.

The Kansas City Weekly Star (Sept. 10) says: The American Jersey Cattle Club has appointed J. C. (Jack) Nesbit of Columbus, O., as head of its extension department. Nesbit is a former member of the dairy extension department of Kansas State college, and more recently a member of the editorial staff of Hoard's Dairyman.

Take Up Land For  
Farm TenantsDisplaced by Defense

A report from Columbia, Missouri to the Kansas City Weekly Star (Sept. 10) says: Stephen Hughes, vice chairman of Missouri Defense Relocation association, announced options had been taken on 5,329 acres of land in Pettis county to provide family sized farms for 40 or 50 tenant families displaced by defense activities. Hughes, state director of FSA, said that the land would be limed and terraced where necessary and it is expected that the families will follow a soil conservation program in farming.

New Laboratory  
At Beltsville

BACE News Letter (Aug.) says: Construction of the laboratory and shop building for the Agricultural Engineering section of the Bureau at the Beltsville Research Center has been started. They will be used to continue the work of the fertilizer placement project that is now being carried on at the Arlington Experiment Farm. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in about four months.

Germans Seek  
Rye Bread That  
Tastes Like Wheat

A report from Berlin to the Christian Science Monitor (Sept. 10) says: Kaiser Wilhelm Institute is trying to make rye bread look and taste like wheat bread. While the Government has been telling people constantly that "rye bread is more healthful," Institute experts have crossed rye and wheat to produce a product in which, some have said, the "similarity to wheat stood out." Further experiments appear necessary before white rye bread tasting like wheat bread is likely to materialize.

Publish Shorthorn  
Judging Lessons

Coastal Cattleman (Sept.) says: Just off the press and ready for distribution to all those interested in the fine points of judging improved beef cattle is an enlarged and revised edition of the illustrated Shorthorn Judging Lessons first published 2 years ago. These Judging Lessons, according to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, are designed particularly for use by college and vocational agriculture teachers and 4-H Club leaders. It is published cooperatively by the Shorthorn World magazine, 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill., and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Reich Promotes  
Soybeans

Newsweek (Sept. 15) reports from Berlin: After years of experimentation, Germany has developed a soybean suitable for production in this climate. The beans are already being raised in Rumania and Bulgaria for the exclusive use of Germany. The publication Das Reich sees the soybean as eventually taking as important a place in the nourishment of Europe as the potato.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 16, 1941

## WICKARD ON 1942 FARM ADJUSTMENT

The New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 16, says: 1942 farm adjustment goals planned to meet growing demands for various agricultural commodities both for domestic consumption and export to Great Britain were explained yesterday by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to farm organization leaders and Federal and State agricultural workers of the West gathered at Salt Lake City. Mr. Wickard pointed out that adjustments should be made because of defense requirements and because it will pay farmers financially to do so. American farmers have the task of furnishing one-quarter of the British food supply in 1942, he explained, an amount equivalent to 6 to 8 percent of average annual production in this country.

## FOOD MONOPOLY PERIL DECREASES

"Present trends in the grocery industry of the country appear to be generally consistent with public policy as expressed in the anti-trust laws," Corwin Edwards, chief economist, U.S. Department of Justice, told members of the Super-Market Institute at Philadelphia yesterday at the opening of its fifth annual convention. "Such threats of monopoly as may have appeared on the horizon at an earlier time are on the wane. Those that remain can be dealt with case by case....." He also presented a program under which the Department of Justice polices the activities of the general retailing and grocery field. (New York Times, Sept. 16.)

## CHINESE SILK EXPORT RESTRICTED

The New York Times, Sept. 16, quotes a cable from the Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai to Raw Silk Importers, Inc., in New York City as saying: Export permits for shipments of silk from China were suspended yesterday by the Japanese military except where foreign exporters there are able to arrange for military account wheat, oil, gasoline, and other essential materials.

## LEASE-LEND FARM EXPORTS

The New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 16, quotes the President's report as saying: Shipments of farm products to Great Britain under lease-lend legislation are drawing heavily upon surpluses of pork, dairy, and poultry products. Such withdrawals already have reduced stocks sharply in some instances, recent statistics on cold storage holdings indicate. This is particularly true in the case of lard. Much heavier shipments of canned foods, dried fruits, and beans are also anticipated shortly.

Boron and  
Manganese in  
Tomato Production

The American Fertilizer (August 30) abstracts a paper presented at the meeting of the Division of Fertilizer Chemistry at Atlantic City, N. J., September 8 to 12, by Jackson B.

Hester, Campbell Soup Co., Riverton, N.J.: Using a special technique of growing sunflowers in 500 grams of soil for an investigation of soils low in available boron, some 839 individual fields were tested. The samples largely came from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Eighteen per cent of these soils were low enough in available boron to produce symptoms of deficiency on the plant. There appeared to be no definite relation between soil texture and the occurrence of the deficiency, although a greater percentage of sandy soils were deficient. More acid soils produced the deficiency symptoms than less acid soils. Certain counties in New Jersey showed a far higher occurrence of deficiency than other counties. Manganese has been found to be associated with the vitamin C content of tomatoes -- that is, soils with a low soluble manganese content were found to produce tomatoes with a low vitamin C content. There also appears to be a relation of sugars to vitamin C in the fruit. Four factors were found to influence the readily soluble manganese in certain soils, (1) quantity of total manganese, (2) pH value, (3) organic matter content, and (4) salt concentration.

Oranges Into Cans  
To Save Space

Business Week (August 30) reports: War conditions are forcing the California Fruit Growers Exchange (Sunkist) into the orange-juice business.. Heretofore, Sunkist has been unenthusiastic about juice, claiming it is unprofitable. But shipping space to England is now too limited for bulk shipment of oranges, so concentrated orange juice -- concentrated to 1/7 its normal volume -- is the answer. So far, under the Lease-Lend Act, three carloads of juice have been shipped; three more carloads were in process last week at Sunkist's Ontario, Calif., by-products plant. By the juicing process, a carload of fresh oranges (500 boxes) is reduced to 200 one-gallon cans containing, says Sunkist, all the vitamin and other dietary requisites along with most of the flavor. A carload of the concentrate contains 6,000 gallon cans, or the equivalent of 30 carloads of fresh fruit -- which would be about 2,500,000 oranges. Sunkist is now buying 150 tons of fruit daily for juice for England, paying \$20 a ton -- a stabilizing factor in a record California production year.

Civil Service  
Examinations

No. 131, unassembled--head photographer, \$2,600; senior photographer, \$2,000; assistant photographer, \$1,620; under photographer, \$1,260. Optional branches, dry plate and wet plate. Applications to be rated by the Civil Service Commission until June 30, 1942.

Study The  
Digestibility of  
Chocolate Milk

Food Industries (Sept.) says: The coloring matter of cocoa, cacao red, acts somewhat like tannin in combining with the proteins of milk and lowering their digestibility, as shown in experiments on rats and cows, and on one man who was his own guinea pig. When rats are fed a ration consisting of whole milk powder, sugar and salts, with or without about 16 percent of cocoa, either regular or Dutch process, there is a reduction of around 6 percent in the digestibility of the milk protein. Since only about 1 percent of cocoa is used in chocolate-milk drinks, the reduction in digestibility of the milk protein in these is slight and probably negligible.

New China  
Breeds Horses  
For War

Coastal Cattleman (Sept.) reports: Additional evidence that New China is finding time to continue scientific research and experimentation in spite of war was received in the national headquarters of United China Relief recently in the form of a report on seven new horse breeding stations. These stations are crossing stallions of foreign selected strains with local mares to breed better war horses for the Chinese army. They are distributed over the nation's northwest and southwest pasture lands. Arabian, Tibetan and Mongolian horses are being used. Fine results were reported about the adaption of Arabian horses to Chinese environment. Largest of the stations are those situated in the Northwest, China's main pasture country. One station in Kansu is breeding and improving cattle, yak, and sheep. It is experimenting with breeding local Tibetan horses and studies the peculiarities of native strains, in preparation for the introduction of foreign breeds.

St. Louis Plans  
For A.S.R.E.  
Meeting Dec. 3-6

Refrigerating Engineering (Sept.) says: Plans for the 37th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, to be held December 3-6 at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis, Mo., are already under way, according to Charles R. Logan, chairman of the Society's program committee. Technical sessions are being arranged for the morning and afternoon of December 3, and the morning of December 4, with interesting inspection trips scheduled for December 4 and 5. Special committee meetings, a meeting of the A.S.R.E. Council, and conference luncheons devoted to specific refrigeration fields, will be announced later, as well as the complete list of speakers and subjects for the convention.

Directors Named  
For Co-op Bank

The Department has announced the appointment of John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, and W. G. Wysor of Richmond, Virginia, as directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives. Each appointment is for a term of three years, beginning September 12.

Boned Meat  
To Be Used  
In Maneuvers

Butchers' Advocate (Sept. 3) says: During the coming Fall army maneuvers in the Louisiana sector, the 500,000 men there will eat -- in addition to the usual meat diet -- at least 2,000,000 pounds of boneless beef. This type beef, shipped frozen in containers is being substituted for carcass beef as a field meat ration. No waste, no bulk, no trouble -- that's what the cooks say. Seven ounces of boneless beef is an equivalent to ten ounces of carcass beef. Packed in 50-pound containers, the meat occupies about half the space required by unboned beef. After bones and surplus fat are cut off the whole carcass, the best 50 percent is classified as roasting and frying meat. The next 25 percent is used for stewing and boiling and final 25 percent is ground.

New Source of  
Oxalic Acid Found

Hide and Leather and Shoes (September 6) reports: Discovery that oxalic acid, used in the manufacture of leather and other products, can be made inexpensively from sawdust was reported in a paper presented Sept. 9 before the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry at the 102nd meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, N.J., by Dr. Donald F. Othmer, head of the Chemical Engineering Department of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Othmer declared that 100 pounds of dry sawdust, which is now either burned as fuel or wasted at the rate of 8,000,000 tons a year in this country, will produce nearly eight dollars' worth of important chemicals. In addition to oxalic acid, Dr. Othmer and his associates have found that sawdust also yields appreciable amounts of acetic and formic acids, supplies of which are desperately short at this time, and wood alcohol. "The shortage of chemicals essential to the national defense effort has manifested itself in intensive research to utilize waste materials," Dr. Othmer stated. "One of the chemicals currently in great demand, with supplies insufficient to take care of orders at several times the normal price, is oxalic acid. Work done at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn has been carried out to prove the utility of manufacturing this important organic acid from sawdust. The chemicals needed are lye, lime, and sulfuric acid, all of which are cheap and readily available. Oxalic acid is produced by fusing sawdust with lye and treating the resultant mass with lime and sulfuric acid, to effect purification and to produce a material that can be used in industry. Appreciable amounts of acetic and formic acids are produced, and the value of these by-products is such that their recovery should pay for the operating costs of the process."

Commodity  
Market Guide

The New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 15) issued its quarterly purchasing guide and survey of commodity markets. The report includes a compilation of priorities and price regulations issued by OPACS and OPM.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 55.

Section 1

September 17, 1941.

## WALLACE URGES LASTING PEACE

The New York Herald Tribune, Sept. 17, quotes Vice President Wallace, speaking last night at a dinner celebrating the 100th anniversary of Fordham University: The American people would "hate to see this war end prematurely" in a way that would sow the seeds for a more horrible war in another generation. The people of this country want to see established a peace so just that it will last for "our children's children," and desire "to see peoples impoverished and starved by the Nazis given a chance."

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## NEW VITAMIN B DISCOVERED

A Chicago report in the New York Times, Sept. 17, says: The discovery of a new member of the ever-growing family of B vitamins, known collectively as Vitamin B complex, was announced at the symposium on the biological action of vitamins at the University of Chicago. The new member has been named folic acid because of its abundance in leaves. It is present in all animal tissues and has been found to affect the growth of micro-organisms and yeast. It was discovered at the University of Texas by Roger J. Williams, who presented a preliminary report on the substance. Williams also said that the recently discovered factor in raw egg white, named avidin, isolated a few months ago in his laboratory, has been obtained in pure crystalline form by his associate, Derrol Pennington, and its chemical constitution partly identified.

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## U.S.-HAITIAN LEASE-LEND PACT

An AP report in the New York Times, Sept. 17, says the United States and Haiti yesterday signed an agreement under which lease-lend goods valued at \$1,110,000 will be sent for defense of that island in the Caribbean. Repayment will be made through shipments of Haitian products to this country, and will probably include rubber, sugar, cocoa, fibers, and other raw materials.

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## N.Y. PENNY MILK PLAN EXTENDED

The New York Herald Tribune, Sept. 17, says N.J. Cladakis, Federal-State Milk-Marketing Administrator, has announced that 1,000,000 children in New York City and Long Island would be able to buy milk this year at one cent a half pint under the program of the Surplus Marketing Administration. In addition to public schools in the city, penny milk will be extended to Catholic and Hebrew parochial schools, settlement houses, and day nurseries.

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Processes Make  
Wool Smooth,  
Unshrinkable

The London correspondent of the New Zealand Farmer Weekly (Aug. 7) says between 10,000 and 12,000 pounds are spent annually on research in Britain by wool growers of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, through the International Wool Secretariat. Progress in perfecting unshrinkability processes has made rapid strides recently, he says. Among the processes are the Woolindras, dry chlorination, Dri-sol, sulphuryl chloride, Theta shrunk, "N.S.," and several wet-chlorination methods. A recent development is a mercerized finish given to knitted underwear by the enzyme, or papain, process, applied after the garment has been rendered unshrinkable by the Woolindras method. The treated wool garments have a silky finish which would not "tickle" the most sensitive wearer, says the correspondent.

Plastic From  
Cottonseed

A Knoxville (Tenn.) report in the Emporia Gazette, Sept. 11, says cottonseed hulls are the raw material for a new plastic being developed at Knoxville as a result of research by John F. Leahy of the University of Tennessee. While commercially it will have to compete with plastics manufactured from other types of raw materials, Leahy says it has many advantages, among them a high degree of elasticity. The new plastic is being used extensively in cotton sheaves, heretofore manufactured from wood. Southern spinning mills are already using 350,000 of these sheaves, says the report. The plastic has also been utilized economically in the molding of radio cabinets, fountain pens, steering wheels and wallboard.

Utah Forestry  
Board Created

A Salt Lake City report in the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 10, says the recent appointment of a Utah State Board of Forestry and Fire Control marks an important step toward protection and conservation of forest resources in the State. This action was authorized last spring by the State legislature to provide the same protection for forest lands on public and private areas as on the National Forests.

NYA Builds  
Farm Shops

American Farm Youth, September, says: The NYA is building 1,000 farm shops for vocational agriculture departments as a nation-wide project. Many of the shops are in combination with home economics departments, general vocational buildings, and canning plants, and vary in type to suit local needs. When the farm shops are completed they become the property of the vocational agriculture schools, which equip and run them.

Cotton Packaging  
Investigations

BACE News Letter (Aug.) says: The ginning laboratory, in making its first full test run of the season on freshly harvested green cotton, turned out the first bale ginned in Washington County, Miss. The local newspapers stated: "The first bale was praised by cotton men as the best looking first bale received here." This cotton had a staple length of 1 5/32 inches and was of the Delfos 531-B variety. The government drying process was employed because moisture determinations by AMS technologists showed the seed contained 20.88 percent moisture and the wagon sample of seed cotton 19.81 percent. The ginning was performed on the 3/80 commercial outfit of the laboratory by the pressing and packaging section.

Wolman Salts  
Preserve Wood

Wood (London, June) says laboratory tests in England of the wood preservative known as Wolman salts have confirmed the good results reported from other countries. Timber so treated, it says, has a lifetime of from 10 to 20 years. The Wolman process is preferably carried out under vacuum and pressure, but the open-tank soaking method gives passable results.

Hosiery Mills  
Develop  
New Styles

Underwear and Hosiery Review for September says: From now until the first of next year hosiery mills will center most of their attention on new problems. They include the allotment of silk to hosiery so silk on hand will last as long as possible, dye problems arising as the result of the necessity of combining two or more yarns in one stocking, and new finishes to replace those not available. Rayon will undoubtedly represent the largest replacement for silk, says the Review, and nylon will be received in greater volume as production is stepped up. Cotton supplies depend on British and domestic productive capacities in the spinning of long staple, tightly twisted yarns which can be made to resemble a sheer style. Cotton and lisle stockings in particular, says the fashion editor of the Review, are considered as excellent possibilities this fall for daytime wear with tweeds and wools. Mills have been knitting dozens of substitute styles in efforts to find out the possibilities of various yarns.

Rayon Demand  
Increases

The New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 15, says demand for rayon staple fiber continues to mount rapidly, with new uses being developed for the product from month to month. Originally used primarily in the dress goods field, today the heaviest demand comes from other sections of the textile industry, for such uses as blankets, towels, tablecloths, and floor coverings.

Graduate School  
Opens Sept. 22

The Department Graduate School, which marks its twentieth anniversary this year, has issued a bulletin of courses for the first semester of 1941-42, which opens September 22. The bulletin is available from Room 1031 South Building, phone 5943.

Cotton Fiber  
Research  
Reorganized

AMS News (Aug. 15) says: To develop most effectively the technical work of the AMS cotton standardization program, the BPI breeding and production program, and the BACE utilization program, Karrer, Conrad, and Baily of the fiber laboratories of the AMS Cotton Division have been transferred to BACE, to work at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. Cotton fiber, ginning, and spinning work of the Division will continue in its laboratories at Washington; Clemson, S.C.; Stoneville, Miss.; and College Station, Tex. The AMS laboratories will handle the new service testing work for cotton breeders and others on a fee-per-sample basis, as authorized by recent legislation.

Describe Poison  
Spray Disabling  
To Jap Beetle

Science Service (Sept. 9) reports from Atlantic City, N.J.; Poison sprays that need only to touch Japanese beetles to disable them were described before the meeting of the American Chemical Society here by Dr. W. H. Tisdale and Dr. A. L. Flenner of the du Pont pest control laboratory at Wilmington, Del. Contact with the beetles promptly paralyzes their mouthparts and forelegs. Naturally, a beetle with paralyzed jaws can't be very active as a pest. There are a number of compounds having this effect, Dr. Tisdale stated. All of them are derived from a complex organic chemical known as dithiocarbamic acid. Some of them have been found effective against other animal pests, among them the internal parasite causing the serious poultry disease, coccidiosis. The compounds prove their versatility by being deadly also to fungi that cause plant disease. They even do their own sticking, eliminating the need for adhesives added to many other fungicidal sprays to make them cling to foliage and fruit.

"Electro-  
Economy"

REA has issued No. 1 of a leaflet on "electro-economy," devoted to making cooperative electricity pay its way. Secretary Wickard, in a statement to REA systems, says electricity is a valuable resource essential to national defense, and urges American farmers to see that every kilowatt hour of electricity which they use makes its contribution to our national defense efforts.

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 56

Section 1

September 18, 1941.

## U. S. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS COORDINATED

Dispatch by Frank L. Kluckhorn, in the New York Times, Sept. 18: Vice President Wallace yesterday reported two steps toward coordinating and amplifying the program of economic warfare against Hitlerism. He revealed that President Roosevelt has issued an Executive Order placing the hitherto independent Office of Export Control under the Economic Defense Board, which Mr. Wallace heads, and increasing the scope of export control activities by formulating, consolidating, and extending governmental export checks developed in the last two years. It was disclosed that Milo Perkins, former head of the F.S.C.C., would take over the export control program.

The Vice President instructed the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, of which he is also chairman, and the Economic Defense Board, to investigate the manner in which supplies of "critically needed raw materials" can be increased domestically and the manner in which domestic production can be supplemented by imports from abroad, particularly from Latin America.

## GERMANY RATIONS POTATOES

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Berlin report to the New York Times, Sept. 18: Germany's third war winter will bring with it the rationing of potatoes, the only food product that has not been formally rationed during the first two years of the war and one that has become a mainstay of the German diet. German consumers have received, along with the usual sets of seven ration cards for various staple foodstuffs, a new "household card" for miscellaneous foodstuffs. This provides 49 coupons for the purchase of potatoes. Uncertain crop prospects and a sharp increase in the consumption of potatoes since the outbreak of the war are cited as the principal reasons for the measure.

## WARNS OF FOOD PRICE ADVANCES

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Philadelphia report to the New York Times, Sept. 18: A. C. Hoffman, of OPACS, speaking yesterday to the Super Market Institute said that with the prices of basic agricultural commodities increased by 50 percent since the outbreak of the war, both the Government and the food industry should be seriously worried at the prospect of continued and possible inflationary increases in the prices of these products.

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Cuban Sugar  
Quota Low

AP report from Havana to the New York Times, Sept. 18: local sugar circles reported yesterday that Cuba's world sugar quota is almost exhausted following the sale of 25,000 tons of sugar to the British Ministry of Food. The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, in announcing the sale to England, said the price was 2.12 cents a pound f.o.b. at Cuban ports, an increase of 2 points over the sale of 10,000 tons made last Friday at 2.10.

FSA Region I  
Increases 1942  
Milk Quotas

The New York Times, Sept. 15, says: To provide more milk under the defense program and offset foreign shipments, the FSA has announced an increase of 100,000,000 pounds in 1942 milk quotas for 11 Northeastern States. The quota plan was adopted, said J. H. Wood, director of Region I, which includes the 11 States, "to give sound and definite backing to Secretary Wickard's call for an increase in certain food products to meet the growing demands at home and the needs of Britain and her Allies." The 100,000,000-pound increase is an advance of about 20 percent on the part of our co-operators, compared with the national goal of an 8 percent increase in 1942. It will mean more milk for their own tables and more for sale outside. About 18,000 milk producers have been cooperating with FSA.

Canada To  
License Food,  
Clothing Trades

An Ottawa report to the New York Times, Sept. 12, says Canada's food and clothing trades are to be placed under license before the end of the year. More than 200,000 food and clothing manufacturers and dealers will be affected. The step has been taken by the War Time Prices and Trade Board to provide machinery for restricting prices and for securing information necessary for the allocation of supplies in event of shortages arising from war conditions.

Code For Dust  
Explosion  
Prevention

K. H. Parker, in Grain & Feed Journals (Sept. 10): One apparent reason for frequency of dust explosions can be found in statistics developed from a recent study of 217 terminal elevators in the Middle West. Of this number, only 20 or 9.2 percent, had complete dust control involving either suction or venting or combination of both; 82, or 37.8 percent, were partially equipped; and 115, or 53 percent, had no form of dust control except perhaps floor sweeps for removing static dust. The new suction venting code (which supplements the existing safety code for the prevention of dust explosions in terminal grain elevators) makes available safety codes for all types of elevators.

Potato Silage  
For Livestock

The September News Letter of the Idaho College of Agriculture says: Potato silage has been successfully made and used at the Idaho Station.

Properly prepared potato silage has about the same feeding value as corn silage, points out C. W. Hickman, animal husbandman. Best results are usually obtained with the addition of chopped alfalfa hay, straw, bean chaff or corn fodder. Some grain or a syrup should be added to provide necessary bacteria not normally contained in potatoes in order to assure proper fermentation. Limited work at the Station indicates satisfactory ensilage may be made by using 80 per cent cut potatoes, 16 to 18 per cent cut alfalfa hay, and 2 to 4 per cent beet molasses.

New Safer Type  
Electric Fence

Pacific Rural Press (Sept. 6) says: An electric fence constructed on the basis of findings in electric shock experiments with humans

and animals and said to be an improvement on any now in use for livestock control has been designed by Charles F. Dalziel, assistant professor electrical engineering and James R. Burch, senior student of electrical engineering of the University of California. The fence is based on a "single impulse" principle and eliminates some of the hazards of electrical fences now in general use by farmers. It is energized by a controller which maintains a high direct current potential on the fence and delivers one single impulse shock instantly on firm contact. It was pointed out, however, that it would be impossible to design an electric fence which would be safe for all humans because of the wide variation in the physical condition of individuals. A small shock might be fatal to one with a diseased heart.

Grain Marketing  
Practices

An AP report in the Washington Star, Sept. 15, says: Philip R. O'Brien, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, recently urged that

grain marketing practices developed through the years, including the futures market, should be retained and strengthened in order to assist in clearing the nation's surplus and guard against price fixing. In a speech before the convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at Toledo, O'Brien declared the machinery for distributing surpluses cannot be too complete. He outlined a plan for movement abroad of domestic surpluses "when peace comes," through a system of direct compensation to exporters for losses they would sustain by buying crops from U. S. farmers at American prices and selling them abroad at low world prices. The compensation, he said, could come from customs receipts.

Mexico to  
Promote Sugar  
Cane Culture

A Mexico, D.F., report in Sugar (Sept.) says: President Camacho of Mexico has appointed a committee representing the ministries of agriculture, finance, labor, and national economy to seek means of improving and expanding cane culture in the country. A national Union of Sugar Cane Producers was formed recently. Mexico has been importing sugar from Cuba, paying for it by an exchange of Mexican products, chiefly petroleum, but asserts that next year she will have plenty of sugar for all requirements as a result of plans to expand and improve the industry.

Wallace in  
Hemisphere  
Economics

U.S. News, Sept. 19, says: Vice President Wallace serves as a connecting link between the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, and the Economic Defense Board, two new defense units. He is the personification of good neighborliness to many Latin Americans because of his past interest in hemisphere affairs, says the News, and from now on he will have greater opportunity to demonstrate his interest. Delicate questions of economic warfare and of sharing supplies are emerging from the export jam and defense strategy.

Method Deciphers  
Charred Papers

Paper Industry and Paper World, September, says: Word comes from England of a new method for deciphering charred documents. The process, calling for chloral hydrate and glycerine, and described in Nature by W. D. Taylor and H. J. Walls, is said to be a distinct advance over previous methods.

Nutrition  
in Defense

Frank G. Boudreau, in the American Journal of Public Health, September, gives a report of the round table on nutrition in national defense at the annual conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

Plastic From  
Cane Bagasse

O. W. Willcox, in Sugar (Sept.), says: Plastic from sugarcane bagasse already seems to have an assured future in the automobile and electrical industries, and may expand largely in other lines. How much bagasse tonnage it will absorb remains to be seen. It may be that its biggest outlet will be in the form of lustrous and strong sheets that can be employed in cabinet work, floor tiling, etc. Credit for development of the process which has opened so promising an avenue for utilization of the great resources of the sugarcane crop residues in Louisiana and elsewhere belongs to Lynch, Aronovsky, and Lathrop (of the Department) and T. R. McElhinney.

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 57

Section 1

September 19, 1941.

## WICKARD URGES INCREASED FARM PRODUCTION

Chicago report in the New York Times, Sept. 19: The role assigned to the farmers of the Middle West for achieving "the mightiest farm production effort ever made in the upper Mississippi Valley" was described yesterday by Secretary Wickard. He spoke at a conference of 400 Department of Agriculture agents and farm organization leaders who will direct the government program, which calls for an increase of 15 percent in the output of food commodities. Farmers will need the "right kind of idealism" and the "determination to produce" to carry out their part in the program, Mr. Wickard said.

## USDA COTTON SALES WILL AID EXPORTS

The Department announced yesterday a program designed to encourage exportation of cotton. Persons who furnish evidence of having exported cotton within a fixed period, or who have executed a bond guaranteeing the exportation of cotton, will be offered equal quantities of 1937 crop cotton owned by CCC. Cotton must be exported between September 18, 1941, and July 31, 1942. Sales must not exceed 300,000 bales in any month or 1,500,000 bales per year. The sale price of cotton released will be fixed at 13 1/4 cents a pound for 15/16 inch middling cotton at warehouse locations in the Group B mill area of the Carolinas. The price at other locations east of the Mississippi River will vary in the same amount as the location differentials under the 1941 cotton loan program. West of the Mississippi River, the sale price at each warehouse location will be the base price in the Carolina mill area, less the freight rate to such area from the warehouse.

## COFFEE ENTRY REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED

Washington dispatch in New York Times, Sept. 19: An executive order was issued by President Roosevelt yesterday designed to prevent the diversion to the United States of coffee shipped from producing countries under their quotas for exports to markets outside the United States. The order prescribes regulations pointing to the entry of coffee into the United States from countries signatory to the Inter-American Coffee Agreement. Under the procedure laid down, the shipment invoice certified by a consular officer must state that an official document has been presented showing that the coffee has been authorized for exportation to the United States.

Red Scale  
Spray Tests

H. J. Quayle, of the (Calif.) Citrus Experiment Station, in Citrus Leaves, September: The University of California has received many requests for information about the kerosene-rotenone spray for red scale. Field trials with the spray have been made only since last October, too short a time on which to base definite recommendations. Further tests during the regular spray season, from July to December, are recommended. Preliminary tests have resulted in a satisfactory kill of red scale on both old wood and fruit, where 10 percent toxic kerosene has been properly prepared and thoroughly applied to citrus trees.

Citrus Disease  
Handbook

Citrus Leaves (Sept.): A color handbook of citrus diseases with 40 plates in natural color will be published this fall by the University of California Press. H. S. Fawcett and L. J. Klotz, plant pathologists, have prepared the handbook, which will be of pocket size, convenient for field work.

Biwing, Promising  
Flaxseed Variety

Grain & Feed Journals (Sept. 10): The new variety of flaxseed known as Biwing has done very well in the increase plots at St. Paul and other stations in Minnesota. There should be several thousand bushels for planting next season. Credit is due Army and Christensen, of the experiment stations, for the flaxseed breeding. New breeding is aimed at higher iodine and rust resistance.

Cotton Plants  
Rival Trees As  
Cellulose Sources

Science Service release, Sept. 12: Cellulose, basic material for smokeless powder, rayon, and plastics, can be at least as well provided by whole cotton plants as by wood from trees, Dr. Frank Cameron and Mrs. Wen-Hsien Wan Chen, University of North Carolina, told the American Chemical Society. In the method advocated by Dr. Cameron and Mrs. Chen, the cotton would not first be picked, but the whole plant would be cut and bundled in the field and ground up in a mill, treated to remove oil and wax, and then extracted for cellulose. About half the dry weight of the whole cotton plant consists of alpha cellulose, Dr. Cameron stated. Fifty per cent of that is in the lint, more than a fourth in stems and cusps, and the rest in the hulls and meat of the seed. Since cotton is an annual crop, it is subject to better control than trees.

"Blizzard  
Freezer"

Rural New-Yorker (Sept. 20): A new type of freezer for rapid freezing of food products has appeared, called the "blizzard freezer." It is claimed to be especially useful where a small plant and portable outfit is desired. The principle is that of blowing cold air over the product to be frozen. The air is cooled to minus 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit by coils and blown over the foods by a fan at velocities up to 3,500 feet per minute.

Standard Sizes  
For Children's  
Clothing

The New York Times, Sept. 11, says a new American standard of body sizes for boys' garments covering the range from kindergarten to junior high school, was introduced to the trade this month by the American Standards Association. The new standard, based on studies by the Bureau of Home Economics, is expected to reduce confusion in sizing of children's garments, to simplify shopping for children's wear, and decrease waste from returns because of poor fits. The size standards are based on measurements and not age. A system of "tolerances" from the standard is being worked out, according to Martin Cook, chairman of the sizing committee of the Boys' Apparel Buyers Association.

The Division of Publications has issued Body Measurements of American Boys and Girls, for garment and pattern construction (MP 366). The report, by BHE, in cooperation with WPA, gives the measuring procedures and statistical analysis of data on 147,000 children.

Corn Belt  
Can Aid  
Cotton South

J. S. Russell, farm editor of Des Moines Register (Sept. 12) says: The cotton south can be transformed from a problem area to a new frontier for trade, but it will take cooperation from the North to build up buying power in Dixie, according to R. J. Goode, former Alabama commissioner of agriculture, speaking at the annual banquet of the American Soybean Association in Des Moines recently. Goode pointed out that the South as a producing area for cottonseed oil and the Corn Belt as a producing area for soybean oil have much in common. He declared that development of a market for the cottonseed oil products of the South, now restricted by taxes on oleomargarine in many States, would open up increased buying power for lard, butter, and pork in the South and would thus help the Corn Belt farmer.

Tomatoes With  
High Vitamin C  
Content Sought

Science Service release, Sept. 11: Higher vitamin C content in tomatoes is the goal sought in unique experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The experiments were described by Dr. E. C. Auchter, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, speaking on the General Electric Science Forum at Schenectady, N. Y. In one set of tests, tomatoes of known hereditary character are being grown in side-by-side plots at Ithaca, N.Y., on soils brought from all over the United States. The object is to compare effects produced by soil conditions under like conditions of climate. In another set, similar tomatoes are being grown on the soils in their natural locations, which gives a variety of climatic as well as of soil conditions. Dr. Auchter also told of a new cabbage variety especially rich in vitamin C developed at the Department's breeding laboratory at Charleston, S. C.

"Steel Farm"  
Demonstration

A Paris (Ky.) report in the Courier Journal, Sept. 10, says conversion of a 485-acre farm on Stoner Creek in Bourbon County into an experimental center for demonstration of steel's uses on farms has been announced. The project, sponsored by the Republic Steel Corporation of Cleveland, will be conducted in cooperation with the Kentucky Experiment Station and central Kentucky county agencies. Construction is under way on a dairy barn, feed-storage building, machinery-housing structure, horse barn, and manager's residence.

Ontario Grain  
Storage Capacity

Grain & Feed Journals, Sept. 10: The twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, on Lake Superior, have greater capacity for storing grain than any other port, but its modern elevators of 92,000,000 bushels capacity are to be supplemented with 50,000,000 bushels of temporary storage. The Canadian Government has encouraged the building of temporary storage structures by agreeing to permit the owners to write off the cost of the new bins in two years.

Animal Care  
In Wartime

Country Life (Sept): The American Humane Association, through its department, the American Red Star Animal Relief, at its headquarters in Albany, N. Y., is preparing information on the rescue of animals which may be injured as a result of sabotage or air raids. Experience in England has demonstrated the value and importance of this activity. The Red Star organization has issued a booklet, The Handling of Animals Under Wartime Conditions, and is preparing other material which will be ready for distribution shortly.

Over Third Corn  
Acreage Planted  
To Hybrids

An AMS survey made this year to determine the spread of hybrid corn acreage outside the Corn Belt revealed material advances in the Pacific Northwest and Northeastern States. Washington planted 24 percent of its total corn acreage with hybrid seed, New York 16 percent. The smallest advance was in the South where adapted hybrids have not been developed on a large scale. Texas had only 2 percent of its total corn acreage planted with hybrid seed. In 1938, 12 million acres or about 23 percent of the total corn acreage in the Corn Belt was planted with hybrid seed. A year later, 1939, about 21 million acres or 39 percent was in hybrids. This year about 31 million acres or 62 percent is in hybrids. In the Corn Belt the total corn acreage has dropped from 62 million to 50 million acres since 1936, while hybrid acreage has increased from a mere beginning in 1936 to 31 million acres or 62 percent of the total in 1941. At the same time yields have been increasing so production has not dropped proportionally.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXII, No. 58.

Section 1

September 22, 1941.

## LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK EXCELLENT

Livestock producers have the best economic outlook in many years, the Department says in the monthly Livestock Situation. Marketings of livestock will be larger in 1942 than in 1941, and commercial production of meats is expected to set a new high record. Further improvement in domestic consumer demand conditions is in prospect, and this, together, with large Government purchases of pork and lard, will give strong support to livestock prices in 1942. Total cash farm income from the sale of meat animals in 1942 is expected to be the largest in more than 20 years. Agricultural programs recently announced call for a substantial increase in production of meats and livestock products in 1942.

## FS Eastern Unit to Move

UP report in New York Times (Sept. 22): The Forest Service announced last night that its eastern regional headquarters would move to Philadelphia from Washington this week. The FS said its move would involve about 128 persons. Its new headquarters will be in the Bankers Securities Building, Walnut and Juniper Streets.

## 1942 Commercial Corn Acreage Allotment

The Department has announced a 1942 commercial corn acreage allotment of 37,580,000 acres for 1942. The allotment for the 623 counties in 15 North Central and Eastern States comprising the commercial corn area is virtually the same as the 1941 allotment of 37,300,000 acres. The 280,000-acre increase in the 1942 allotment, amounting to three-fourths of one percent of the total allotment, will be used in making minor adjustments in individual cases. State and county allotments, which will be announced in the near future, will be about the same as in 1941 and most 1942 farm allotments will be the same as in 1941. Officials said there will be ample feed supplies for increase in production of livestock and livestock products sought through the Defense Program without increase in commercial corn acreage this year.

## Canadian Storage Eggs for Britain

Canadian Press report in New York Times (Sept. 22): The Department of Agriculture plans to export to Britain almost all storage eggs in Canada. Prices to be paid for storage eggs requisitioned by the Special Products Board will be 28 3/4 cents a dozen f.o.b. seaboard, subject to deductions to cover the cost of preparing the eggs for shipment overseas.

Tobacco Fertilizer  
Suggestions Made

Dispatch in Western Tobacco Journal (Sept. 16):  
Recommendations for the fertilization of flue-cured tobacco soils in 1942 have been announced by the Agronomy Tobacco Work Conference, C. B. Williams, N. C. State College agronomist, chairman. Each year a committee of agronomists of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Virginia meets to study tobacco fertilization. For the heavier or more productive soils, the committee recommends a mixture of 3 percent total nitrogen, 10 percent available phosphoric acid, and 6 to 12 percent potash, applied at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Recommendation for lighter or less productive soils is the same, except that the phosphoric acid content is 8 to 10 percent.

Farm-Home Hour  
Talks for Weeks  
of Sept. 22, 29

Among talks scheduled for National Farm and Home Hour radio programs for weeks of Sept. 22 and 29 are: Sept. 24--John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, Farmers and National Defense Truck Inventory; Sept. 25--round table discussion of plans for increased food production in 1942 by group from N.Y.C. regional meeting; Oct. 2--Latin American series; Oct. 3--Gov. A. G. Black, FCA, Curbing Speculation in Farm Land; Oct. 4--John C. Baker, USDA Information, Government for the People.

Locker Plants  
Increase  
Rural Slaughter

National Provisioner (Sept. 13) says: The locker plant has definitely encouraged more rural butchering. Returns from more than 6,000,000 farms indicate an annual farm slaughter of nearly 15,000,000 cattle, hogs and sheep, according to the 1940 census report. This is a 25 percent increase from the less than 12,000,000 head home slaughtered in 1930. Approximately two-thirds of all of the farms reported home slaughtering. Ninety-seven percent of the farm-slaughtered animals were hogs and pigs.

American Drug  
Plants May  
Replace Imports

Science News Letter (September 13) says: American drug plants are being studied as possible replacements for similar drugs cut off, or at least threatened, by the war, the American Pharmaceutical Association was informed at its meeting in Detroit by members. In some instances, satisfactory replacement plants are already in sight. Ergot, a powerful drug used in childbirth, can be produced in as high quality from American-grown material as it can from the Spanish imports, it is indicated by H. W. Youngken, Jr., E. B. Fischer and Dr. C. H. Rogers of the University of Minnesota. Imported capsicum, source of an exceedingly hot drug used externally in liniments and plasters and internally as a medicine in digestive disturbances, can be replaced by domestic tabasco peppers, Miss Carmel R. Olden and Prof. E. V. Lynn of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy said. Strychnine from American-grown sources is a possibility suggested by Dale L. Kinsely of North Dakota Agricultural College. Strychnine is extracted from shrubby plants of the genus Strychnos, one species of which, Strychnos spinosa, has been grown successfully in Florida since 1903..

Grease-Content  
Wool Tests

H. J. Wollner, of Treasury Department, in Textile World, September, describes a new method for making grease-content tests of wool. A wool-testing laboratory has been established in Boston, to which samples of all imported dutiable wools will be sent. This is the first laboratory of its kind equipped especially for testing raw wool. The sampling procedure involves the use of a simple electrically motored core-boring tool which withdraws from the bale a quantity of wool weighing about 1/4 pound. Though consumption of wool-in-the-grease in this country amounts to 1,000,000,000 pounds yearly, up to the present it has been one of the few important industrial raw materials not subjected to laboratory tests.

Delta Cotton  
Identification

Textile World (Sept.): The program for permanent identification of Delta-grown cotton is under way with the beginning of the new crop movement. The program, sponsored by the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Council and the Agricultural Council of Arkansas, is the result of efforts by the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, whose members purchase about 500,000 bales of Delta-grown cotton annually. The purpose is to mark all cotton bales originating in the Delta, so the cotton can be easily identified when received at the mill, and also to prevent unethical shippers from substituting western growth for Delta cotton.

Million-Year-Old  
Tobacco Grows  
In California

Science Service release, Sept. 11: A tobacco plant that grows to tree size has been brought back from prehistoric eras and is now growing in botanical gardens of the University of California. Discovered on the Juan Fernandez Islands off the Chilean coast, the strange tobacco survives after its kind has been extinct elsewhere in the world for millions of years. A collector working under T. Harper Goodspeed, director of the botanical gardens, found the rare tobacco. Seeds from the plants (*Nicotiana cordifolia*) sent to Goodspeed last year and planted in the Berkeley gardens, are now six feet high. Goodspeed expects to experiment with the ancient tree-tobacco, perhaps improving it for commercial use, or developing a superior hybrid by cross-breeding with a nicotiana native to the Chilean mainland.

Priority A-2  
For Research  
Equipment

A.M.A. Journal (Sept. 13): The great importance of scientific research to the defense program has been recognized by granting a high defense priority rating to equipment needed by research laboratories. The Director of Priorities, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., signed an order effective until Feb. 28, 1942, granting the priority rating of A-2 to such equipment. There are in the United States some two thousand research laboratories which use small quantities of about five thousand chemicals and require in their work twenty-five thousand different instruments.

To Study Wheat  
Insurance Program

Appointment of Richard O. Cromwell of Cass County, Nebr., as senior agricultural economist in the FCIC, has been announced. A crop statistician for mid-west grain houses since 1920, Cromwell will be in charge of studies on wheat production and losses and appraisals of crop conditions.

Glucose Reduces  
Damping-Off  
of Broadleaf

Ernest Wright, of BPI, in cooperation with University of Nebraska, in Phytopathology (Sept.) on control of damping-off of broadleaf seedlings: Means of decreasing or typing up the soil nitrates by the addition of various materials to soil were tested. The most outstanding reduction in damping-off was obtained by the application of glucose to the seedbed at time of sowing. Preliminary field tests with American elm in a sandy loam soil gave a final stand of 293 percent on the glucose-treated plots as compared to the untreated checks. The seedlings on the glucose-treated plots, however, were somewhat stunted at the end of the first growing season. The application of sugar to the soil probably accelerates the growth of soil organisms, including fungi, which rapidly consume or bind the nitrates until the carbon supply is depleted. The virulence of the damping-off parasites is apparently affected.

Forestry in  
Rehabilitation

Abstract of article, Forestry as an Aid to Reestablishment after the War, by J. L. Breckon, in the September Forestry Chronicle (of Canadian Society of Forest Engineers): The purpose of this article was to open a discussion of possibilities for creating employment through forestry work in the post-war period. Much of it deals with the accomplishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States. This enterprise shows that concrete results have been obtained in the use of forestry as an aid in reducing unemployment. The importance of indirect uses of the forests, such as tourist attraction and wildlife conservation, has been stressed because of their economic soundness and value as a selling feature for a program of reestablishment.

Egg, Poultry  
Board Makes  
First Report

National Poultry Digest (Sept. 15) contains a summary of the first annual report of the Poultry and Egg National Board, organized about a year ago by a committee appointed after the World Poultry Congress. The USDA Poultry Consumer Education Subcommittee, says H. I. Huntington, manager of the board, has done fine work in coordinating consumer activities in the Department and has rendered valuable service in preparing statistical data. Material prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics has reached consumers through many channels and is a service which the industry needs and appreciates.

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Vol. LXXXII, No. 59.

Section 1

September 23, 1941.

## NATION-WIDE TRANSPORTATION INVESTIGATION

New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 23): Investigation of the entire surface transportation system of the nation, including railroads, water, and motor carriers, was launched yesterday by the newly created Board of Investigation and Research, a report to President Roosevelt and Congress revealed. The 3-man board is charged by Congress to investigate the relative economy and fitness of carriers by rail, water, and motor with a view to providing a national transportation system adequate to meet defense and peace-time needs; to determine the extent of public aid to carriers; and to inquire into taxes and their relation to the several transportation agencies. Created by an act of Congress last year, the board took office Aug. 22, with Nelson Lee Smith, of New Hampshire, as chairman.

## PAPER INDUSTRY SEEKS PRIORITY; CANDY PACKAGING REDUCTION URGED

New York Times (Sept. 23): A blanket priority covering repairs and replacements will be sought by the paper industry at a meeting today with OPM in Washington, it was learned in New York yesterday following a conference of officials of the American Paper and Pulp Association. It was indicated that the blanket priority would cover a wide range of materials essential to paper making. Meanwhile the OPM order calling for a reduction of 20 percent in the use of chlorine for bleaching rag stock and of 30 percent for semi-bleached stock went into effect yesterday.

Chicago report in Times (Sept. 23): Officials and members of the National Confectioners Association met yesterday as a preliminary to a survey to reduce the packaging requirements of the industry by an estimated 25 percent. The reduction was suggested by OPM. The Government has estimated, said P. P. Gott, president of the association, that the total requirements of paperboard for 1942 defense and civilian use will be 12,000,000 tons and that the country has an estimated maximum production capacity of 9,000,000 tons.

## TRUCK, BUS INVENTORY

AP report in New York Times (Sept. 23): A defense inventory of all the nation's trucks and buses, for possible emergency use, will start Thursday. John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, said yesterday that the canvass would be conducted by State motor vehicle registration agencies, which would send out 6,000,000 questionnaire cards.

Paper, Other  
Office Supplies  
Reported Short

Report in Washington Star (Sept. 18):  
Defense shortages threaten to extend to every business and professional office in the country. Dealers report difficulty in obtaining deliveries of certain grades of paper, pencils, rubber bands, paper clips, staples, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, and steel filing cabinets and furniture. Many pigments and dyes used in coloring paper are being offered in reduced quantities, if at all. Chlorine, employed in bleaching paper, is being diverted to defense production, thus leading to the forecast by some that ordinary writing paper and paper on which magazines are printed will have a yellowish color in the future.

Market News  
By Television

A.M.S. News (Sept. 15): The presentation of the first of a series of television programs over WNBT, New York, September 5, introduced a new era in dissemination of Department information. W. C. Hackleman of the fruit and vegetable inspection office at New York participated. The broadcast was presented in the form of a round-table discussion. Station WNBT is operated by NBC and serves approximately 5,000 receiving sets in the New York area. The series informs homemakers as to Federal grades for fresh fruits and vegetables, processed fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, and meats. Because of Labor Day, the first program was on Friday. Following programs are broadcast Wednesday during the program known as the Radio City Matinee at 2:30 p.m., New York time.

Information  
Specialists  
Needed

UP report in New York Journal of Commerce (Sept. 22): The Civil Service Commission said last night that the Federal Government is in need of additional information specialists. It will receive applications up to October 23 for appointments at \$4,600, \$3,800, \$3,200, and \$2,600. It said there are more than 100 such jobs to be filled in various Government agencies.

Portable  
Sawmill for  
Farm Woods

Farmer's Digest (Oct.): An innovation on Ohio farms is a portable sawmill operating on farm woodland. The machine which does this type of custom sawing is one of four designed and built in Wisconsin. It is light weight, and easily set up in 30 minutes. Lumber experts who have inspected its work say it will saw to dimension as closely as the average stationary mill set-up. It will cut from 3 to 5 thousand feet of lumber a day under ordinary conditions. Only four men are needed to operate the portable mill. The outfit can be moved easily at 30 miles an hour on the highway.

Hendrickson Named  
SMA Administrator

Secretary Wickard has announced appointment of Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of Personnel, as Administrator of SMA and Director of Marketing. Hendrickson succeeds Milo Perkins, who recently resigned as Administrator of SMA to become Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board. Secretary Wickard also announced the appointment of Edwin W. Gaumnitz as Associate Administrator of SMA. Mr. Gaumnitz has been Assistant Administrator of SMA.

U. S. Roster  
of Scientists

Science News Letter (Sept. 20): The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel now contains more than 180,000 names. The roster is the reservoir of scientific brains for the defense program and is similar to a roster through which the British keep in touch with their scientists. In the last few months, the U.S. roster has been used to supply defense agencies with more than 40,000 names.

Farm Income  
Prospect Good;  
Costs Also Rise

Consumer demand for farm products is increasing less rapidly now than in the first eight months of this year, the Department reports. But prospects for farm prices and income continue above 1940, and total income from marketings of farm products is expected to reach \$10,000,000,000 this year. Cash income from marketings in 1940 totaled \$8,354,000,000. However, part of this gain is being offset by higher prices of goods and services bought by farmers.

Basis for the high level of consumer buying power is the record volume of production of industrial goods. Total industrial output has been fluctuating around the high levels of mid-summer. Department economists have begun to note a marked shift from the production of civilian durable to defense goods, and say this should increase civilian purchases of nondurable goods, including food, clothing, and other products made from farm commodities. They say there is also a strong speculative and storage demand for agricultural products.

World Tea  
Regulation

Foreign Agriculture (Aug.): Two-thirds of the tea traded internationally is produced and consumed within the British Empire. Control by the British Government toward the end of the war of 1914-1918 was followed by sporadic attempts on the part of producers to support prices. A long-term agreement, which subjected most British and Dutch tea to export control, was concluded early in 1933. This agreement has remained in force during the present war, which has again brought a large part of the tea trade under the control of the United Kingdom.

Bamboo Called  
World's Most  
Useful Plant

Science Page (Science Service, Sept. 22-28):  
The most universally used plant that grows, according to Willard M. Porterfield, Jr., of SCS, is bamboo. There is not a category of human needs which cannot be supplied by some form or product of bamboo, declares Dr. Porterfield. Food, weapons, shelter, implements, clothes, furniture, baskets and containers, bridges, conduction pipes, paper, cable, ornaments, and many specialized articles are made from it. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun in India believes that the final solution of the world's recurring shortage of raw material for paper will only be found in the forest and waste lands of the tropical and subtropical belts, with bamboo the most important product.

Checks Food  
Price Rise  
In Mass.

Boston report in Christian Science Monitor (Sept. 12): The Federal Government has checked raising food prices in Massachusetts. The Department of Justice has secured an agreement signed by a number of food-distributing corporations, Maurice M. Goldman, attorney for some of the corporations and for the Massachusetts Food Council, has disclosed. The agreement is in the form of a "consent decree," ordinarily filed by consent of the parties to avoid trial. The Government's use of a "consent decree" marks a radical change in methods in its campaign against climbing prices. In Connecticut, the Government attacked the problem through a Federal Grand Jury which returned indictments against several chain stores and corporations, charging conspiracy and price fixing.

BACE Studies on  
Wheat Drying

C. F. Kelly, BACE, in Agricultural Engineering (September): BACE has for several years conducted investigations on drying wheat quickly with a portable machine by applying heat directly to the wheat by conduction and using unheated air to carry away the evaporated moisture. In the experimental machines so far developed the damp wheat is heated to a temperature of about 145 F in a drum revolving in an oven, and then subjected to a flow of unheated air which both cools and dries the grain. We believe that this method of drying is somewhat faster than the regular commercial method of using hot air both to carry the heat to the grain and to remove the moisture. However, since the only artificially supplied heat available for evaporation is that in the grain itself, there is a limit to the amount of drying possible without reheating. The maximum temperature safe to use is determined by what the grain can stand without harm, and this depends upon whether it is to be used for seed or flour, or only as feed.

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Section 1

September 24, 1941.

TESTIFIES ON G. B.  
FOOL NEEDS UNDER  
LEND-LEASE PLAN

Dispatch by Turner Catledge in New York Times, Sept. 24: Secretary Wickard told a subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee of the House yesterday that the United States must send \$1,000,000,000 of foodstuffs to Great Britain in the next five months or else the latter might lose the war. Appearing for the new \$6,000,000,000 lend-lease and defense appropriation, Mr. Wickard gave assurances that the Department of Agriculture had already promised the needed food to Britain. The President requested a total of \$1,875,000,000 in the new bill for agricultural, industrial, and other commodities of a commercial type for distribution to the non-Axis allies under the lend-lease program. Mr. Wickard said \$1,000,000,000 was the lowest estimate of funds needed for the commodities the Department of Agriculture has promised to supply Britain, and that it included purchases made and commitments entered into to Feb. 28, 1942.

PRIORITIES FOR  
REPAIR PARTS

AP report in Baltimore Sun, Sept. 24: The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board adopted a policy yesterday of granting priorities assistance to all industries in obtaining repair parts. The OPM priorities division some time ago issued a preference rating system for repair parts to 20 industries. The new policy will include even those industries which are not essential to defense, officials said.

OLEOMARGARINE  
BILL INTRODUCED

New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 24: Legislation to limit and define the character of oleomargarine permitted to be sold and shipped in interstate commerce was introduced yesterday in the Senate and House by Senator Gillette (Iowa) and Representative Andresen (Minn.). The bill follows evidence of discontent among dairy farmers of the Middle West as a result of the recent order of Federal Security Administrator McNutt, setting up standards of ingredients for this product. Under the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would be charged with enforcement of the law.

More Meat,  
More Hides

Hide, Leather and Shoes (Sept. 13) says: There is a peculiar situation in the hide market where the supply of hides produced as a by-product of meat production is increasing sharply due to greater demand for meat, and this is happening coincidentally with a broadened demand for hides resulting from defense needs and stimulated by seasonal take-off factors. The elements of the situation seem to augur well for a plentiful supply of hides, at least for the immediately foreseeable future. Demand for meat will probably continue large and may even broaden in the fall and winter months, while the seasonal factor now favorably influencing the demand for hides will undoubtedly diminish as the quality of the hides deteriorates.

Glades Farms,  
FSA Project  
in Florida

Montgomery (Ala.) report in Atlanta Constitution (Sept. 14): The Department of Agriculture has moved to open to the small, landless farmer the rich mucklands of the Okeechobee region in southern Florida, through a program of the FSA. Announcement has been made by E. S. Morgan, director of FSA region 5, that 6,209 acres of land have been acquired on the east shore of Lake Okeechobee, in Martin County, for establishment of a cooperative farming, dairying, and livestock venture by 150 low-income farm families. The muckland project will be known as Glades Farms, with headquarters at Port Mayaca.

"All-Purpose"  
Refrigerator  
Freight Car

Business Week (Sept. 13) says: West Coast shippers of perishables see a major development in transportation of fresh produce to eastern markets in the new "all-purpose" refrigerator car to be announced soon by Pacific Fruit Express. The company will have 2,500 of the cars (rebuilt) in service by September, 1942, and all new cars constructed in the future will be of this type. P.F.E. officials claim the car eliminates any need for duplication of equipment, provides considerable added shipping space and greatly simplifies transportation of perishables. P.F.E. designed a bulkhead which folds accordion-wise when not in use and permits: (1) standard-length loading with bulkheads in position for standard refrigeration and providing ice bunkers at each end of the car; (2) full-length loading with bulkheads in collapsed position locked against the end walls.

Fertilizers  
To Order

Business Week (Sept. 13) says: West Coast farmers are watching a new agricultural operation at Salinas, Calif., in which Associated Chemicals Co. takes over the entire fertilizing job for a large-scale lettuce or sugar-beet grower, preparing and applying the correct fertilizer needed for the crop and soil conditions. After scientific analysis, ingredients like manure, nitrates, potash, phosphates, etc., are hauled to the farm by trucks to be ground and mixed in pre-determined proportions. The fertilizer is dumped in rows along the edge of the field, and picked up later by the spreading equipment, as needed.

Sugar Cane  
Machinery

H. T. Barr, Louisiana State University, in Agricultural Engineering (Sept.): Four different manufacturers of mechanical cane harvesters each had machines in operation in the Louisiana cane fields during the fall of 1940. Three of these are built as attachments for a sugar cane tractor, handling one row at a time. These machines show promise, and with certain refinements each company will be operating one or more machines in the cane fields this fall. The fourth manufacturer had 26 machines in the field this past fall. The latter machine requires three men to operate it and has been operated 24 hr. per day by several plantations with just enough time out to grease, refuel, and change operators. This same manufacturer has a lighter one-row harvester ready for trials.

Plastic for  
Radiosondes

Science News Letter (Sept. 20): Transparent plastic as a substitute for aluminum in the casings of radiosondes (high-flying robot weather observatories) will release six tons of the metal for defense purposes through a recent order placed by the Weather Bureau with the Washington Institute of Technology.

Inter-American  
Dairy Committee

American Milk Review (Sept.): The recently created Inter-American Committee for the Dairy Industries will hold its first annual international session Oct. 23 at Toronto, Canada, during the Dairy Industries Exposition, Oct. 20-25. Heads of the departments of agriculture of seventeen American nations have now merged their influence on behalf of the committee's program by joining the Council of Sponsors.

Lemon Grass  
Yields Oil,  
Cattle Feed

A. A. Bourne, in Drug and Cosmetic Industry (Sept.): Lemon grass is providing a new essential oil industry in Florida. The industry can supply American producers with a secure source of fresh oil having a minimum of 75 percent citral content, and also to give Florida cattlemen a reasonably priced feed for finishing steers economically. Dehydrated lemon-grass pulp containing 35 percent cane molasses makes an excellent feed for finishing beef cattle when supplemented with small quantities of a protein supplement. During pilot-plant operations, about 12 tons of lemon grass oil were sold for prices ranging from 55 cents to \$1.50 a pound and more than 1,000 tons of lemon-grass pulp and molasses feed were bought by cattle feeders.

Gapeworm Poster

The Department has issued a poster on gapeworms of poultry. The poster, obtainable free from BAI, Washington, is the tenth in the Livestock Health Series. Posters on blackleg and trichinosis are being prepared.

Cactus Fiber  
For Padding

Rubber Age (Sept.): A motor company is using latex-sprayed cactus fiber and animal hair as padding in the seats and back rests of automobiles. The fiber comes from the center bud of a cactus plant that grows in northern Mexico. The strands of fiber are twisted into tight ropes and subjected to steam. Then the fiber is dried, and after being combed and carded the pad is sprayed with latex to bind it and increase its resiliency.

Economic  
Impacts  
of War

Arthur Feiler, in Social Research (Sept.): The most important economic impacts of the war are the dislocations and disproportions resulting in the field of production, national and international. The Department of Agriculture's list of causes of economic maladjustment in agriculture (Achieving a Balanced Agriculture) not only represents what happened in the first World War but also indicates what is going on during the second, in somewhat different form but in general along the same lines. These effects are, in brief: The war needs require the onesided expansion of production of particular items. The blockade disrupts the channels of international exchange. Younger countries are quickly industrialized. Other countries, old and young, expand and intensify their production of food. Raw materials are replaced. New methods of production are introduced. Inventories of some goods are exhausted in some countries while they are accumulated in other countries as they cannot be sold and shipped. All this is done regardless of cost.

Dairy Research  
Board Formed

Milk Plant Monthly (Sept.): A General Board for Dairy Research has been formed, made up of outstanding dairy scientists and of men conspicuous in practical dairy affairs. Paul F. Sharp, of Cornell University, is chairman of the board. L. A. Rogers, chief of dairy research in BDI, is chairman of the committee on projects and a member of the executive committee of the board. The board will undertake no research itself, nor supplant any research body, but will "do its best to be of non-interfering help to everyone interested in effective dairy research."

Rodent Control  
and Trichinosis

Dr. B. P. Brown, California Director of Public Health, in A.M.A. Journal (Sept. 13): There appeared in the Journal, June 28, an editorial discussing progress in the control of trichinosis with reference to the value of rodent control in reducing the incidence of infection with *Trichinella spiralis* among garbage-fed swine. The California Department of Public Health, cooperating with the Public Health Service, examined 261 garbage-fed swine as part of the statewide survey of the trichinosis problem. Of these, 13.8 per cent were found infected with *Trichinella*. Examination of 71 Norway rats from four ranches revealed only 11.8 per cent infected with *Trichinella*--an incidence lower than that in the hogs examined. Our evidence does not support the thesis that rodent control is an effective method of reducing the incidence of infection with *Trichinella* in garbage-fed swine.

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